

ADVANCE PICTURES OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATIONS

NO. 2820

SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



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DURING THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATIONS.

DRAWN FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY H. M. PETTIT.

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HOME COMING.
He came home late with an awful frown
(His wife's look was grim),
Then he kicked because his meal was cold—
So she made it warm for him.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT LOOKS as if the stock market were taking the rest cure. It is not surprising, for certainly the market has been overdoing things. My readers can set it down as axiomatic that, after stocks have advanced to such a plane that they yield to the investor barely as much as he can get from his savings bank, they are getting dangerously high. The persistent rise this year up to the recent recession carried stocks to figures where they gave the investor no more on his investment than about four per cent. People are supposed to buy stocks because they are worth buying, and that means because they pay a good return on the money invested. This is largely supposition. Most persons buy stocks in the hope of selling them at a higher price. This is obvious, because a very large majority of the listed stocks pay no dividends at all. Such stocks as U. S. Steel and Amalgamated, selling around eighty, pay only two per cent.; but both are expected to earn and pay more, as they formerly did, and as they no doubt will do again.

Some stocks of the better class of railroads are still yielding about five per cent., including U. P., B. and O. and Chesapeake and Ohio, while a number of industrial preferred shares make still better returns. Naturally the investor who wants good interest is considering whether he ought not to give the preference to the industrial dividend-payers rather than to the railways. It may be asked how it has been possible to put up the prices of stocks to such a figure that they do not yield a fair return and why these stocks should continue to show such strength. The answer is that the public has been led to expect that many of the railroads, with returning prosperity and with good crops, will increase their dividends.

Nor should it be forgotten that, if a financial combination makes up its mind to run up the price of a stock, it can always do so if it can be assured of the necessary resources to finance the enterprise. There must, of course, be something meritorious in the proposition, or the banking interests that back it would jeopardize their reputation by advocating its purchase and putting up its price. Reputation to a banker, as to any other business man, is everything. When U. S. Steel common, during the panic, was selling around twenty, the great financial interests who were responsible for the organization of that corporation believed that good times would justify its enormous capitalization, even though \$300,000,000 of it represented nothing but water, and bought up all the stock that was offered. They bought when the stock was not paying dividends, and they bought when it paid two per cent., and they are ad-

vising others to buy on the talk that it is to pay four per cent. shortly and that it will be able to pay twice that amount or more with a full restoration of prosperity. Persons who would not touch U. S. Steel at half the present price are now coming into the market to buy it. It is my judgment that they make a mistake in giving preference to the common, considering the price of the preferred, with its seven per cent. cumulative dividend.

The same tactics that have been employed by organized forces to sustain the price of U. S. Steel common have been employed in other directions, and account for the rise in Chesapeake and Ohio, B. R. T., Louisville and Nashville, International Harvester, Sears-Roebuck and some of the other industrial securities. We are promised higher dividends on all of these and on a good many other stocks, but Wall Street promises are not accompanied with guarantees. I have observed that after stocks have been moved so rapidly forward that it seems as if nothing could stop a further advance, the public usually hastens in to buy and insiders usually hasten in to sell. The recent revelation, for instance, that Mr. Sears, of the Sears-Roebuck concern, had closed out his stock on the advance, was enough of a hint to all the others who had a profit in the stock to go and do likewise; for if any one knows the right time to sell his own stock, it is Mr. Sears. It is possible that the stock may be made more attractive, but the mail-order business is highly competitive and many things may happen to it besides the difficulties it meets in the Post-office Department.

The Steel Corporation may be able to pay much higher dividends on the common in good years, but no one disputes that it is just as likely to have a recurrence of bad years when nothing will be earned on the common, for the competition of the independents is increasing and the clamor of the public for a reduction of duties on iron and steel has not been satisfied. There will be more of it. We hear rumors that International Harvester is about to begin paying dividends of five per cent. on its enormous issue of common stock, that Central Leather common may also be counted on for dividends; but if these are paid and the shares advance to high figures, if one is to be guided by the experience of the past, he will find that insiders are selling to the outsiders who are eager to buy.

The trouble with the stock market during the past year of rapid advance has been that the public has been cautious and has kept out of the whirlpool. It has been bitten so often that it is beginning to understand the game. The great manipulators appreciate this fact, and they are trying once more to prove to the public that the latter can get its money's worth by buying stocks which promise additional advances by reason of additional dividends. Thus far the public is still chary, and as a result the tendency of the Street is toward lessened business and a quieting down of bullish excitement. If the market settles to a lower level, with a reaction of from five to ten points, it will be in excellent condition for another advance.

(Continued on page 34)

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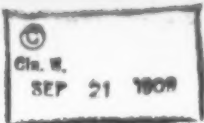
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Is France Going to the Dogs?

IT SEEMS that as the French birth rate decreases, the canine population increases proportionately. In 1891 there were 2,845,629 dogs, and in 1901 there were 3,329,990, while in 1908 their number exceeded three and a half millions. The birth rate has decreased almost proportionately, it is said, and an English humorist brings forth the query, "Is France Going to the Dogs?" The tax on dogs brings more than ten million francs annually to the French budget, so that the canine population is also a strong financial factor in carrying on the French government.



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Future Waterway Celebrations.

THE Hudson-Fulton anniversaries will have many counterparts in the near future, although, of course, none will have so large a story to tell. In 1911 Pittsburgh will doubtless celebrate the centennial of the launching of the *New Orleans* there, which was the first steamboat to appear west of the Alleghenies. It was built for the trade between New Orleans and Natchez, and both of those cities will be called upon, in January, 1912, to observe the big anniversary of its advent. In 1916 Oswego and the other large towns on Lake Ontario will probably celebrate the centenary of the launching, at Sackett's Harbor, of the *Ontario*, the first steamboat to appear on any of the Great Lakes. The *Walk-in-the-Water*, the first boat of this class to enter Lake Erie, was put in commission at Black Rock in 1818, and Buffalo, Cleveland and the other cities on that lake will take some notice of this event nine years hence.

St. Louis, in 1917, will celebrate the centennial of the day when the *General Pike*, the first steamboat to plow the waters of the Mississippi north of the mouth of the Ohio, tied up at her levee. In 1919 some of the Missouri River towns will very likely take note of the appearance of the *Independence* and the *Western Engineer* in that stream a hundred years earlier. St. Paul and Minneapolis may be relied on to observe, in 1923, the appearance of the steamboat *Virginia* at Fort Snelling, which was the first of its type to reach the upper Mississippi. When that vessel made the trip to that outpost on the remote frontier, neither of those two towns, nor the State in which they are located, was a local habitation or a name. Omaha, Council Bluffs, Pierre and other cities on the upper waters of the Missouri will probably note the trip of the *Yellowstone* up that river a hundred years before. Chicago, which halts long enough in its vast activities to give some attention to its large anniversaries, will probably, in 1939, recall the fact that that year will be just a century since the establishment of steamboat communication with Buffalo and the waters of the East.

Of ocean steamboat anniversaries some will be at hand within the lifetime of most of us. In 1919 a century will have passed since the steamship *Savannah* carried a load of cotton from that city to Liverpool, the voyage taking twenty-six days. The *Great Western*, which was the first steamer built abroad for the American trade, landed in New York from Bristol, England, on April 23d, 1838, having been fifteen days on the trip. New York will, in all probability, observe that anniversary when the big cycle comes round. The *Great Western* was the pioneer of the steamboats which were regularly established in the Atlantic commerce. Boston, in 1940, will undoubtedly observe the hundredth anniversary of the appearance of the first steamer there from England. This was the *Unicorn*, which arrived on June 2d. When Boston celebrates the Fourth of July in 1940, it will undoubtedly recall the circumstance that it was just a century since the *Britannia*, the first of the Cunard line of steamers, landed in that city. The Cunarders appeared at New York a little later.

No Income Tax for New York.

NEW YORK is against the proposed income tax constitutional amendment. This has been demonstrated by the utter failure of a determined effort to organize an income tax league in this State. The call for the meeting at Albany was widely promulgated and the most eminent advocates of the income tax were invited to attend. Only eleven citizens attended; nevertheless, an "Income Tax League" was organized, the customary resolutions were adopted, and a lot of nobodies were elected as officers of the new organization. Its death began at its birth. This great State, which represents the financial, industrial and social wealth of the nation as no other State does, will not encourage the proposition that its taxable resources shall be diverted from the uses of the State, where they are so greatly needed, for the furtherance of extravagance in the Federal departments.

Thoughtful men everywhere are coming to realize that the income tax is a serious matter, even if it be limited to incomes of \$1,200 and over, as has been suggested. The only fair tax is one that every taxable person must pay, just as every owner of real estate, without exception, is placed on the same footing. As a result, every real-estate owner knows what his taxes mean, and if they are oppressive he charges it to misgovernment. If taxes were paid by but a few, the masses of the people would pay little attention to the conduct of public affairs. Senator Bailey, of Texas, one of the warmest advocates of the proposed income tax, received from Post City, Tex., a petition, signed by fifty Texans, which presents in the most logical and conclusive manner the argument against the proposition. It is well worth reading and remembering, and is as follows:

POST CITY, TEXAS, May 24th, 1909.

Senator J. W. Bailey, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—A tax on the income of one man and no tax on the income of another is an effort to penalize thrift and reward the lack of it; to force selected men to support the unselected; to break the harmony of the mass and establish classes of patricians and plebeians, one warring against the other, and to make charity givers of one body and charity recipients of another.

A church supported by one man is a dead one. Disintegration attends the rule of one class over another. A true democracy can only be established by making every citizen a defender and supporter of the government to bear his just share of the burdens and enjoy his share of the benefits.

We do not believe that an income tax is necessary to support this government, but, if necessity demand, let every man have the privilege of doing his share. Voters in this country are not paupers, and don't care to be branded as such. A tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on all incomes, salaries, wages, interest or profits would yield a very large sum. Such a tax would cost a salary earner 75 cents a year on an income of \$600, while the millionaire would pay \$1,250 on every million. Any right-thinking American would prefer to be treated as a supporter of this government rather than be branded by law as a ne'er-do-well, to be supported by a more fortunate brother. We favor heavy taxes on luxuries and no taxes on incomes or the necessities of life.

This petition, signed by over fifty prominent Texans, furnishes a convincing reply to the arguments in behalf of an income tax.

A Loss to the Nation.

E. H. HARRIMAN dies, but his work goes on. Had he not lived, some other genius might have accomplished as great results; but that is dealing with the speculative. We know what Mr. Harriman did, the problems he mastered, the triumphs he achieved, the masterful policies he laid down and the great work which he left so nearly finished that others can readily carry it on to its full fruition. With his intimate friend, associate and adviser, Judge R. S. Lovett, as his successor as chairman of the executive committee, and with such trusted men of power and influence in the financial world as William Rockefeller and Jacob H. Schiff added to the committee, the future of the Union Pacific is abundantly assured. But isn't it lamentable that when all the world is hastening to pay tribute to Mr. Harriman's memory, and when even his detractors are placing wreaths upon his grave, he is beyond the reach of human voice or the expression of human sympathy? Why could he not have had during his lifetime some of the meed of praise that belonged to him?

At the great memorial service in Trinity Church, San Francisco, held in memory of Mr. Harriman, the Rev. William Nichols, bishop of California, declared that America truly had lost an empire builder, one whose memory would never fade. Julius J. Kruttschnitt, who had been intimately associated with Mr. Harriman in the management of his great railroad properties, pays this tribute: "I believe him to have been the greatest organizer and harmonizer of corporate interests and the greatest constructor and up-builder of railroad properties that ever lived." The Vice-President of the United States, the Hon. James S. Sherman, says, "His death is a distinct blow to the American business world." James J. Hill, another of the great railway magnates of the country, declares that "there are few men in this country whose place it will be harder to fill." President Brown, of the New York Central, says that "one of the world's great men has gone"; and President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, adds to an expression of sympathy this statement: "Any railroad in which Mr. Harriman became interested was always greatly bettered and the country it served was a large gainer thereby."

How much this country owes to Mr. Harriman for staying the disastrous tide of panic two years ago will some day be disclosed. His had always been a creative mind and what he created he protected. He realized that the railroads were the backbone of our prosperity and that if their credit were jeopardized panic would be invited. His aim was to establish their credit, and he risked his own fortune to that end, for it was his money that gave strength when necessary to the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton; and recently, at the time of panic, he rescued the Erie from a receivership. It is not easy to calculate what might have followed the placing of this great railroad in the hands of receivers while a panic prevailed. Whatever may be said regarding Mr. Harriman's career, the record he leaves is one of upbuilding, conservation and conservatism; and in the last year or two of his life he came to realize the benefit of getting closer in touch with public opinion. In a conversation with the writer during the current year, Mr. Harriman deplored the prevailing tendency to criticize and to harass the railroads. He said that if the press would only realize that the railroads were sincerely endeavoring to obey the laws and to meet the requirements of the public, no matter how exacting they might be, sentiment would undergo a decided change and one of the greatest obstacles to returning prosperity would be removed. He lived long enough

to know that public sentiment regarding the railroads was experiencing the transformation he had looked for.

These extraordinary tributes justify the statement of James Stillman, chairman of the board of directors of the National City Bank, the greatest banking institution in the country, that Mr. Harriman was "the most remarkable genius that has ever developed in business life." It is fitting to close with the observation of Mr. Kruttschnitt: "Mr. Harriman was not wholly understood while he lived, but future generations will more fully appreciate him and feel proud to own him as a countryman."

The Plain Truth.

IT OCCURS to some inquisitive people that they might properly inquire if Commander Peary was in the pay and service of the United States government while on his trip to the Pole. If so, is he entitled to all the emoluments from the publication of his story, his books, lectures, etc., based on his journeys? It is said that Commander Peary, while in the pay of the government, has for the last dozen years done little else than exploit himself as a polar explorer, and that on his recent trip the government had assigned him to report tidal observations in the Arctic regions. No one wishes to detract from any of the credit that belongs to Peary, and we all hope that he has discovered the Pole, either as first or second finder; yet we cannot escape the conclusion that a good deal of the courage we attribute to polar discoverers has behind it a decided hankering after what the Good Book calls "filthy lucre."

SHOULD a journalist be a politician? In a recent issue we called attention to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was an editorial writer, that Mr. Taft was formerly a reporter, that Horace Greeley was an editor, that Mr. Blaine had been a journalist in Maine, and that Mr. Bryan was a publisher. The Louisville (Ky.) *Post* says these men were not newspaper men when they were party leaders, for party honors do not come to men actively engaged in journalism and are not sought by them. There was a time, not many years ago, when the newspapers of this country were the controlling power in its politics; but, as they created and established party leaders, the latter became more powerful than their creators. In these days of direct nominations, with the consequent dethronement of the bosses, the scepter is once more passing from them to the newspapers. To secure a nomination and achieve an election, with a boss no longer potential, the newspaper is left as the only recourse of the office-seeker.

THE RELIGIOUS side of the late E. H. Harriman was disclosed by his pastor in his address at the funeral. When Mr. Harriman provided for his great estate in the mountains of Orange County, employing an army of men for its improvement, he did not fail to care for their religious welfare. There was lack of attendance at the services, both of the church and Sunday school, and Mr. Harriman, when his attention was called to the matter, met the issue as he met every other question in his wonderful business career. He sat down and sent a letter to every employe on the place, calling attention to the opportunity given them to attend church and to give their children religious training at Sunday school. He urged them to evince more interest in the services, and enforced his appeal by this vigorous statement: "Fair-weather Christians are of no more use in a community than the same sort of laborer, milk man, dairy man, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, railroad man or any kind of a fair-weather man."

IF ANY State in the Union has cultivated the trust-busting habit it is Texas, yet we have a dispatch from Laredo, of recent date, which states that the Bermuda onion growers of that section "have formed an organization to control the onion market of the United States." The dispatch unblushingly adds that the onion crop of Laredo this season sold for nearly \$1,000,000 and that "a lack of organization caused a depression of prices on the part of New York and other Eastern buyers." The cotton raisers of Texas have just announced that they have formed a combination or trust to hold their cotton until prices are advanced, and the wheat growers of Nebraska are combining to hold wheat for one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, while the tobacco growers of Kentucky admit that they have arranged to pool their crop this year, so as to get a higher price for it. All of this simply emphasizes what we have so often said, viz., that it is perfectly natural for every producer, whether of labor or the products of labor in farm or factory, to get as much as he can for what he has to sell. It is human nature to do this, and it will be done as long as men are human beings. No law will ever stop it entirely, and no law that undertakes to stop it in part will be just or fair. If this be treason, let the trust-busters make the most of it.

The Man Who Wrote His Name Across a Continent

"HE WROTE his name in steel and iron across the face of a continent." "He was doubtless the greatest railroad builder not only of his own time, but of all times since railroads have been run." Thus do two commentators on the work and life of E. H. Harriman sum up their estimates. This seems also to be the consensus of opinion wherever railroad and financial problems are known and discussed. His career, from the February day on which he was born in 1848, in the little Long Island parsonage, up to his last stupendous achievements, offers abundant suggestions for all who would emulate his marvelous constructive genius.

The tireless, silent man, whose wonderful brain brought him from the humble place of office boy for a Wall Street broker to the most dizzy heights of power and riches, the president of sixteen huge corporations, the directing genius of twenty-seven more great companies, the master of 65,000 miles of railroads, the controller of more than \$2,000,000,000 of other people's money, the arbiter of properties earning \$700,000,000 yearly and employing 250,000 wage-earners, is a monument to American opportunity.

Born the son of a struggling Episcopalian country minister, he fought his way up to a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at twenty-two. Mastering the ins and outs of one of the most difficult businesses in the world, he not only proved his ability to himself, but also soon gained the confidence of rich and successful financiers. Harriman's dreams and work from this time on were Napoleonic.

His capacity in building up prosperous properties out of bankrupt roads was unequalled. So, also, was his great genius in creating large railroad systems out of unrelated lines. At twenty-four Harriman founded the private banking firm of Harriman & Co., with his brother as general partner. At thirty-five Mr. Harriman was worth \$1,000,000 and made his debut as a railway man, becoming a director of the Illinois Central. In 1884 he was elected vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad. At forty-five he took hold of the Union Pacific, which he later developed to perhaps the greatest monument to his genius. From there on, with a personal organization that was a world marvel for its efficiency, Harriman forced recognition as perhaps the world's greatest railroad man, and at sixty realized the ambition of his career—an ocean-to-ocean railway system under his personal control.

One of the characteristic examples of Mr. Harriman's marvelous ability and power for organization was his work just after the San Francisco earthquake. That he should have been able to go to California when the great fire had laid waste the city, and in a few hours, almost, bring order out of the chaos of the relief work, at the same time arranging for the expenditure of millions in the construction of new and better terminals for the Southern Pacific, is easy enough to understand, however, in the light of the man's ambition and his accomplishment. Nor does it seem queer that on his return from that trip all he wanted to talk about when an army of reporters met him at the Grand Central Station was the record-breaking time that his train had made across the country.

Mr. Harriman had his intensely human side. It exhibited itself in his love for his family, his devotion to



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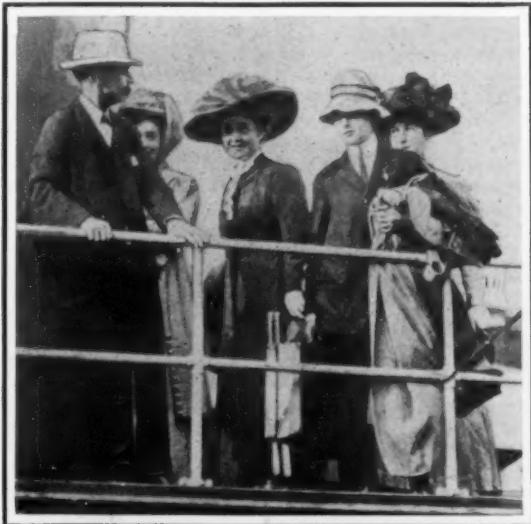
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MR. HARRIMAN AND HIS FAMILY JUST BEFORE LANDING ON THEIR RECENT RETURN FROM EUROPE.



AT FORTY YEARS OF AGE.

his horses and the beautiful in nature, and his endowment of the Boys' Club, a \$250,000 building in the heart of the lower East Side, New York City, where health is given and citizenship taught the little brothers of the poor. The New York Times publishes an interesting and illuminating story of a newsboy's estimate of the great railroad builder. We read: "There was a boy in the club who was asked what he thought of Harriman. He said, 'He's a great man. He's president of a railroad and worth a couple of thousand, anyway. He comes in, sees Mr. Taber (the superintendent), and goes on right about his business. He's a quiet man, and never tells any one anything about his business. He ain't what I would call a fine-looking man, but I bet he could put up a great fight. But he ain't stuck up over it. He comes down here and says to Willie Schmidt, 'Hello, Bill!' and Willie says, 'Hello, Mr. Harriman! How's yourself?'"

+

No More Pauper Immigrants.

THE UNDESIRABLE immigrant is having a particularly hard time of it, now that William Williams is in charge of the country's chief immigration station at Ellis Island, New York. Heretofore, it has been frequently alleged that it is impossible to keep out the hordes of unfit aliens who continually seek entrance into the United States. But Mr. Williams is strictly enforcing the immigration laws, and he has found a way in which to lessen, if not completely to remedy, the evil mentioned. Under his supervision, deportations of the diseased, the criminal, the feeble-minded, and the penniless have greatly increased. In a single week no less than 582 persons, who had no legal or moral right to land in this country, were deported from Ellis Island. Since June there has been an average of 18,000 aliens a week to be disposed of at the island. One morning 2,056 landed there, and out of these 700 were either excluded or their cases were held under consideration. In addition to the physical, mental, and moral qualities of the immigrant, his financial standing has caused no little trouble. There is no statutory provision on the subject, but Mr. Williams takes the ground that, generally speaking, no alien should be admitted to the country who has less than twenty-five dollars in his pocket, in addition to his railroad ticket to his final destination. He has strongly impressed his views upon the steamship companies, which find a profitable trade in fetching to our shores tens of thousands of needy people gathered up indiscriminately from the European countries. Vast numbers of persons are brought over here who have little or no money and are liable to become a charge on any community which they may join. Out of 250 aliens arriving on one steamship, thirty-one had no money whatever, two had less than one dollar each, eleven had one dollar each, eleven had two dollars, seven had three dollars, eight had four dollars, twenty had five dollars, nine had six dollars, twelve had seven dollars, sixteen had eight dollars, four had nine dollars, fifteen had ten dollars, and only sixty-two had more than ten dollars each. On another steamship came 305 immigrants, of whom seventy were without a dollar, while many of the others were poorly supplied with cash.



ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—MR. HARRIMAN'S FATHER PREACHED HERE IN 1844 FOR A YEARLY SALARY OF \$300—THE CHURCH HAS SINCE BEEN REMODELED BY THE FINANCIER AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS FATHER.

Photograph by S. H. Geer.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF E. H. HARRIMAN—THE ATTRACTIVE OLD COLONIAL PARSONAGE OF ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1798.

Photograph by S. H. Geer.

People Talked About

SUBSTANTIATING the predictions of high qualifications made by Governor Hughes, who appointed him, and by the members of the New York State Bar Association, who knew and appreciated his ability, William H. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, has demonstrated, although but six months in office, executive ability and sagacity which have marked him as a conspicuous official. Determined to bring about a safer and more secure method of insurance, Superintendent Hotchkiss went arduously to work to adjust the affairs of the Washington Life Insurance Company upon assuming his duties in February last. In forty-eight hours he had brought order out of chaos, and, for the nominal sum of forty-five hundred dollars, had temporarily settled the difficulties of that corporation, saving enormous receivership fees which otherwise would have been demanded and which heretofore have been exacted. The law weeding out irresponsible organizations and the espousing of the cause of the policy-holder are among the projects which the present head of the insurance department has set about to consummate during his term of office.



WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS,
New York's efficient
Superintendent of
Insurance.
Albany Art Union.

of forty-five hundred dollars, had temporarily settled the difficulties of that corporation, saving enormous receivership fees which otherwise would have been demanded and which heretofore have been exacted. The law weeding out irresponsible organizations and the espousing of the cause of the policy-holder are among the projects which the present head of the insurance department has set about to consummate during his term of office.

MYSTIC cults have always about them something of fascination, and their advocates and prophets never seem to want audiences even among the most cultured. For a number of years there has been in the foreground a most remarkable woman, a profound thinker, eloquent lecturer and writer, and altogether a woman of wonderful administrative ability—Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society. She has lived many years in India, and has founded there several colleges of theosophy, the most important of which is the Central-Hindu College, at Benares, where eight hundred students receive the best



MRS. ANNIE BESANT,
President of the Theosophical Society of the World,
who tells of an airship
battle in 3000 B. C.
Evans.

Western and scientific education. She is at present touring the United States and Canada, giving many interesting talks on the influence of theosophy upon the social and spiritual problems that are vexing humanity to-day. She predicts that there will be a new leader born to teach the people a form of idealism that will save society. Her appearance is striking. As she faces her hearers in her long, flowing gown, she looks like a bishop. She told a Chicago audience of a war fought with airships three thousand years before Christ, giving as her authority a book called "The Epoch of the Great War," which she alleges to have found in the literature of the Hindus. "These ships," she said, "were made to rise not by making the airship lighter than the air, but by pouring down a liquid, similar to electricity, which expanded and pushed the airship up. Modern science will eventually, I suppose, rediscover those secrets which the Hindus had."

"UNEASY lies the head that wears the crown." Ahmed Mirza, the poor Shah of Persia, who is only eleven years old, has begun his reign with tears, as so many monarchs have done before him. He succeeded to the throne on July 18th, and, with his ascension, he was parted forever from all that was nearest and dearest to him—his father and mother were sent into exile. Although he was not the eldest son of the ex-Shah, who was deposed consequent to a revolutionary outbreak, he was heir apparent, as the mother of his eldest brother was not a Kajar princess. One thinks of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette sobbing that they were too young to reign, of Victor Emmanuel and several others whose records in history are too tearful to recount here. The little chap wept bitterly at being torn from the nursery for such an unwelcome promotion and its heartrending consequences, and it required a stern message to the effect that crying was not allowed in the Russian legation, where the parting took place, before he wiped his eyes with his chubby little fists and promised to be a good ruler of his people, in the same way in which an ordinary child might promise to be a good boy in the future. It is to be hoped, indeed, that those who will govern Persia in the name of the new Shah until he is able to assume the governmental responsibilities for himself will give his reign a fair chance. The little shaver's bravery has elicited the sympathies of the whole world.



THE NEW SHAH OF
PERSIA.
Ahmed Mirza, the eleven-
year-old monarch,
who stepped from the
nursery to mount
a throne.

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A NOTEWORTHY figure in the literary world is Ewen McDonald, who has just completed a unique dictionary. In this recent work, a Gaelic lexicon, he was his own illustrator, printer and stercotype, in addition to being the compiler of the text. This is the performance of a man self-taught throughout, as scholar, compiler, draughtsman and printer. It was in the tents of certain volunteer regiments in Scotland that he first heard Gaelic spoken as a Gael speaks it, and he soon made up his mind to master the language, compared with which Greek is far easier of acquisition. After ten years of service as a clerk,



MR. McDONALD IN HIS WORKSHOP,
Where he set the type, printed by hand, and read the proof
of his Gaelic dictionary.

he gave up his position and went to Scotland, where, becoming proficient in the bagpipes, he attended those celebrations where Gaelic was commonly spoken. It took him ten years to acquire the language. In the meantime he had decided that a new dictionary was necessary, and, single-handed, he started out to make one. It will contain, he says, from nine hundred and fifty to a thousand closely printed pages, ninety thousand words, and from eight to nine hundred illustrations. Every word of it has been written out by the compiler himself, who has handled about twenty thousand slips of manuscript, has drawn almost all the pictures, and has set every syllable of the type with his own hands. It is impossible to read the story of Mr. McDonald's triumph over apparently insuperable obstacles without feeling that here is a man who has given a good part of his life for the service of scholars and in the cause of education.

RUSSIA'S four royal princesses, the daughters of the Czar, and the Czarovitch made a most pleasant impression on all who came in contact with them during their recent visit to England. In their short white dresses and blue coats and hats, all exactly alike, they formed a pretty picture of healthy childhood. Of the girls, the oldest, Olga, who is fourteen, is the most clever. Tall for her age, she has a graceful figure and a bright smile. Tatjana, the second daughter, is a beautiful girl, with light skin, curly dark hair, and has the regular features of an English child. Marie is placid, well-behaved and obliging.



FOUR ROYAL PRINCESSES.
The little daughters of the Czar of Russia who are still
children of the people.

Anastasia, the youngest, is described by her governess "as a regular little pickle." All the grand duchesses speak English, French and some German, besides Russian. From an early age they have all had lessons in piano playing, drawing and painting. All are excellent riders. After their lesson they always spend an hour or so at embroidery and knitting. For Christmas they work all sorts of gifts for their relatives and friends. Last year the Czar received a kettle holder from one of his daughters, with an inscription worked in cross-stitch, "Polly, put the kettle on," while two of the other girls went into partnership and knitted him a pair of slippers. They have been brought up in childish simplicity. Indeed, it was only lately that they began to realize their rank. The magnate of the Russian nursery is the Czarovitch. All his sisters bow down before him, and his will is law—except when they giggle at him.

FRIENDSHIP with royalty is not often the privilege of Americans traveling in Europe. Lewis Nixon, the prominent American shipbuilder of New York, was selected by King Edward of England as his "cure" companion at Marienbad, the famous European watering place. The King and the American walked up and down along the esplanade five or six times, chatting cordially on various topics of the day, and on parting they shook hands, each expressing a desire that they might meet in the near future. Mr. Nixon is known the world over as a naval expert and constructor of submarine and torpedo boats. Years ago he was presented to King Edward, who remembered him instantly at their meeting in Marienbad. He has, too, been received in special audiences by the Pope and Emperor Nicholas of Russia. At home, in New York, he has ever been a potent political factor. In 1901 he succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall, the greatest Democratic political organization in the country. At Marienbad Mr. Nixon is getting into what he calls "fighting weight"—perhaps, it is said, in anticipation of being named Democratic candidate for mayor of New York next fall.



LEWIS NIXON,
The well-known American shipbuilder for whom King Edward has shown marked friendship.—Bernier.

THE RESIGNATION of Prince Ito as Resident General in Korea marks an epoch in the history of the Japanese control of the peninsula. Three years ago, when the prince was offered the post, he was reluctant to accept it, having been conscious that, owing to his advanced age, he might not be able to hold the office for any length of time. But the veteran statesman was prevailed upon to comply with the earnest requests of the ministry, upon the condition that he would remain in Korea only until the Japanese protectorate should have been organized upon a working basis. Once in the new post, Prince Ito found things in a state of indescribable confusion, especially with regard to Korea's relations with France and Russia. Under his experienced management many serious problems have been successfully disposed of, until to-day Korean administration has entered upon a new stage, wherein the internal reform of the country can progress without interruption or interference from outside. It has been said that he was the initiator of the existing regime in Korea. Besides guarding Japanese interests, he has striven hard to promote the domestic welfare of the Korean people. In short, Prince Ito has finished the work he was intrusted with. The resigned statesman has been appointed president of the privy council. Prince Ito inevitably seems to stand for the spirit of the Japanese people as a governing unit. He is the best known and most highly considered of Japanese statesmen in the eyes of Occidental peoples.



PRINCE ITO,
The Grand Old Man of
Japan who recently
resigned as Resident-
General in Korea.

SIXTY-EIGHT years is a long time for a man to occupy the pulpit, and yet that is the period which the Rev. Milton Mahan, of New Castle, Ind., has been preaching the Gospel. He is often described as the Nestor of Indiana Methodism. To-day, in his eighty-sixth year, he is as hale and hearty and as mentally efficient as when, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Church as the youngest ordained preacher of his sect. Although it is fourteen years since he had a regular charge, he has in those few years preached seven hundred and forty-one times. It was in 1841 that he joined the Indiana conference. From that day to this he has not missed the annual meeting of that body. In his early days his message was of the militant sort—necessarily so, as the different denominations contended mightily for the faith committed, as they believed, to their especial care. The baptism was his chosen theme. When a little over eighteen years old, his colleagues thrust him into the arena, and he was so successful from a Methodist standpoint that he became the champion of that section of the country. In his day Dr. Mahan has filled the principal pulpits in Indiana. He was a member of the Methodist general conference in 1868, where his words created a marked sensation in the Methodist ecclesiastical world. In his home town of New Castle the patriarch is looked upon by all who know him as a kindly adviser and loyal friend.



REV. MILTON MAHAN,
The Nestor of Indiana
Methodism who has been
preaching the Gospel
for sixty-eight years.
Zaring.

The Prohibitionists' Fortieth Anniversary

By Malinda Bolton.



DR. J. B. CRANFILL, TEXAS,
Editor, preacher, candidate for
Vice-President, Prohibition tick-
et 1892, and an ardent advo-
cate of his party's principles.



DR. SILAS C. SWALLOW,
PENNSYLVANIA,
Candidate for President,
Prohibition ticket 1904.
LeRue Lever.



GEO. W. CARROLL, TEXAS,
Noted for his generous loyalty.
Candidate for Vice-President,
Prohibition ticket 1904.
Holland.



EUGENE W. CHAFIN, ILLINOIS,
Popular candidate for Presi-
dent, Prohibition ticket 1908,
and a powerful speaker
and organizer.



AARON S. WATKINS,
Candidate for Vice-Presi-
dent, Prohibition ticket 1908.
One of the interesting fac-
tors of the last campaign.



CHARLES R. JONES, ILLINOIS,
Chairman Prohibition Com-
mittee since 1905. Stood at the
rudder during the last cam-
paign.—Gibson Art Galleries.

I.
WHEN, on September 24th, 1909, representatives of the national Prohibition party met in the new La Salle Hotel, in Chicago, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of their organization, the country was compelled to take notice. In recent times circumstances have forced Republicans and Democrats to treat the Prohibitionists with some seriousness. The five hundred delegates who gathered in Farwell Hall, in Chicago, on September 1st, 1869, received very little notice from the newspapers of that city or anywhere else; but they founded a party which has participated in every presidential campaign since then, and, in some measure at least, they gave impetus and direction to a movement which has registered itself profoundly in the laws of several States and in many counties and towns of other commonwealths.

After denouncing the sale of intoxicating beverages as a "dishonor to Christian civilization," the platform adopted by the convention of 1869 declared that, "as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything toward the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying internal prosperity, and rapidly undermining its very foundations, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties and organize ourselves into a national Prohibition party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks." Thus the object of the Prohibition party was set forth and the preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of a national organization.

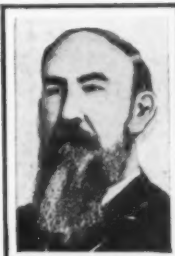
The clearest and most comprehensive presentation of the Prohibition party's demands which it ever made was that which was formulated in its national convention in Cleveland in 1876, thus: "The legal prohibition, in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages as high crimes against society; an amendment of the national Constitution to render these prohibitory measures universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign Powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages." The Prohibitionists are not a one-issue party, although the general public thinks they are. The platform of 1876 declared for woman suffrage, for the suppression of lotteries, for the abolition of the stock exchanges, boards of trade and all other speculative agencies; for the extirpation of polygamy, for the enforced observance of the Christian Sabbath, for international arbitration, for the withdrawal of all government moneys from the banks, for the issue of greenbacks by the government as a substitute for all bank currency, for compulsory education in the public schools, and for the election of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The anti-whiskey crusade which the party carried on, however, was always the leading article in its political creed and has given it its distinctive place among the partisan organizations of the day.

II.

For several presidential canvasses the Prohibition party's candidates received scarcely enough votes to keep them out of the "scattering" column. The poll for James Black in 1872 was only 5,600, that for Green Clay Smith in 1876 was but 9,500, while all the votes which were cast for Neal Dow in 1880 were 10,300. And Neal Dow was by far the most conspicuous member of his party. He was a leader in the temperance agitation in Maine, the pioneer prohibi-



JOHN R. RUSSELL,
NEW YORK,
Father of the Prohibition
Party. Vice-presiden-
tial candidate, 1872.



HENRY A. THOMPSON,
PENNSYLVANIA,
A forceful speaker and
writer, candidate for
Vice-President, 1890.



JOSHUA LEVERING,
MARYLAND,
A successful business
man and the candidate
for President, 1896.



JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
KANSAS,
Twice elected Govern-
or of Kansas. Candi-
date for President, 1884.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY,
OHIO,
Candidate for Presi-
dent, Prohibition
party 1900.

LIVING EXPONENTS OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

tion State, from the beginning, was an eloquent orator, a strong writer and was personally popular. The meager support which he received surprised his enemies as well as his friends. But in 1884 the Prohibitionists made a demonstration which attracted the country's attention. Thirty States and Territories were represented in their convention, which met at Pittsburgh. They nominated John P. St. John, a Republican, who had been Governor of Kansas, for President, and selected William Daniel, of Maryland, for Vice-President. A national organ, the *Voice*,

edited by Dr. Isaac K. Funk, was started in New York in that year, and its utterances were quoted widely by the newspapers of the country.

St. John, who was an eloquent speaker, stumped several States for the ticket. The party had more spellbinders in the field than in its three preceding campaigns in the aggregate. The bolt among the Republicans, too, aided St. John, an ex-Republican. Many men who refused to support Blaine, but who were unwilling to go over to Cleveland, cast their ballots for St. John. He received 151,000 votes, or nearly six times as many as did Black, Smith and Dow combined. Moreover, he received 25,000 votes in New York, the State in which the revolt against Blaine was strongest; and from two-thirds to three-fourths of these votes were drawn from the Republican party. As Cleveland's lead in New York, which was the decisive State in the canvass of that year, as it was in 1880 and also in 1888, was only 1,047, St. John's vote defeated Blaine and gave the Democrats their first victory in a presidential campaign since they elected Buchanan in 1856. Republicans and Democrats were now compelled to take the Prohibitionists into their reckoning. They cast 250,000 votes for Clinton B. Fisk in 1888, or nearly 100,000 more than had been given to St. John, and they polled 264,000 for John Bidwell in 1892.

In both 1884 and 1888 the Prohibitionists were the "third" party in a real sense. St. John led Benjamin F. Butler, the candidate of the Greenback party, and Fisk was a long way ahead of Alson J. Streeter, the Union Labor party's nominee. But the Populist party took third place in 1892, with its 1,000,000 votes for James B. Weaver. The 264,000 votes for Bidwell in 1892 represented the high-water mark of the Prohibitionists' strength. Like all the other parties, small and great, they split in 1896 on silver, and Joshua Levering, the candidate of the "regulars," received only 132,000 votes. John G. Woolley sent the poll up to 209,000 in 1900, while Silas C. Swallow in 1904 received 258,000. The vote for Eugene W. Chafin in 1908 was 241,000, which was far fewer than Republicans and Democrats, as well as Prohibitionists, expected. With the great increase in the area of the "dry" territory in the three or four years immediately preceding, the country looked for a larger poll for Chafin than had been received by any of his predecessors; but he fell below both Bidwell and Fisk.

III.

The person who would say that the Prohibition party has done nothing to entitle it to a place in history is far astray. It has lived longer than did the Liberty, the Free-Soil, the Know-Nothing, the Greenback and the Populist parties taken together, and they were the best known and most powerful of all our minor political organizations. For twice as many years as passed between the birth and the death of the Whig party, which sent William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor to the White House, and which had Webster, Clay, Fillmore, Everett, Bell and Crittenden for leaders, it has been with us. It has participated in twice as many presidential campaigns as the Federalist organization—the party of Washington, Adams, John Jay, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Rufus King. Alone of all the parties which have figured in American politics, the Democratic and the Republican organizations have lived longer than the Prohibition party. Unlike the Anti-Masonic, the Know-Nothing and the Populist parties, the Prohibitionists never received an electoral vote. Unlike these, as well as the Free-Soil and the Greenback parties, they never elected any of their candidates to Congress. In fusion with one or the other of the

The Panorama of the Hudson.

Hudson-Fulton Celebrations.
September 25th October 9th, 1909.

THE Past upon the screen of Time
A moving picture throws—
Between its thickly-wooded banks
The kingly Hudson flows;
The haze of wigwam fires alone
Curls upward to the morn,
And lightly on the dancing waves
The birch canoe is borne.

Beneath the rugged Palisades,
That tower against the blue
Like ancient battlements of stone,
A ship appears in view,
The *Half Moon*, leaving in its wake,
A broad and shining trail,
A silver path for all the fleets
Of future years to sail.

Next, up the noble waterway
A puffing monster glides,
Propelled by rushing paddle-wheels
That churn to snow the tides;
The *Clermont*, with a pennant long
Of sable smoke unfurled,
A great inventor's dream of speed,
The wonder of the world.

Where once the Indian dugouts skimmed
Like swallows to and fro,
Leviathans of steel and steam
The palace night-boats go.
Their searchlights write on every side
In lines of lucid flame,
Old Hendrik Hudson's history,
And Robert Fulton's name.

The Hudson is a glittering scroll
That bears the tale sublime,
Of Progress in its rapid march
And Commerce in its prime;
The Hudson is the artery
Through which the nation pours
A never-ending flood of Trade,
Toward old Manhattan's shores.

So let a thousand trumpets blow,
A thousand cannon roar,
In honor of the glorious pair
That sailed the stream of yore,
And hail with twice ten thousand cheers
The flag that greets the light
With Freedom's stars and strips to-day,
The orange, blue and white.

MINNA IRVING.

(Continued on page 306.)



Magnificent Display of the Mammoth Warships of All Nations at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration

One of the most spectacular, as well as most inspiring, features arranged for the festivities of the Hudson-Fulton birthday party is the gathering and river parade of the great representative battleships from the world's navies. During the celebrations, October 1st is to be devoted to this international water pageant.

This will afford visitors an opportunity to witness and appreciate the most gigantic and impressive of modern battleships.

Hudson and Fulton as Path Blazers

By Charles M. Harvey

I.
LIKE Rome, New York has two fathers. Her Romulus and Remus are Henry Hudson, who discovered the great river and its magnificent harbor which laid the foundation of the city's fortunes, and Robert Fulton, whose steamboat developed the river's capabilities and furnished the incentive by which De Witt Clinton, over a decade and a half later, linked it with the waters of the



HENRY HUDSON.
Who first ascended the "River of the Mountains."

West. In bringing together the Hudson tercentenary observances and the Fulton centennial celebration, although Fulton's actual hundredth anniversary arrived two years ago, the events in which they figured are placed in their logical relations and their names are connected in the creation of the metropolis of the American continent. In its different spheres the work which they did is more than local in its bearing. It forms great datemarks in the annals of the Western Hemisphere and gave an important and a lasting impress to the world's history.

Not only New York and the other cities along the Hudson will have an interest in the celebration which spans the two weeks from September 25th to October 9th, 1909, but they will receive the attention of the press of the entire United States and will be chronicled in the leading newspapers of Latin-America and Europe. Clinton's canal centenary will come sixteen years hence, and it is safe to predict that the observances which will greet it in New York, Albany, Buffalo and other places will be worthy of the epoch-making event which they will commemorate. Thus 1609, 1807 and 1825 are datemarks which intelligent Americans will always keep in mind.

It is sometimes said that Hudson was not the discoverer of the river which bears his name. Likewise it is claimed that Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat. Only in the narrow, technical sense is either assertion true. Verrazano, the Florentine navigator, seems to have seen the mouth of the river in 1524, eighty-five years before Hudson reached that spot, and in 1525 Gomez, the Spanish sea captain, got a long-range glimpse of it. But their discoveries had as little influence on events on the river as did the sea-gulls which alighted on the beach at Sandy Hook or dropped down on Governor's Island. The world of their day never heard of the river from either of them. With Hudson, this British navigator in the service of Holland, the case is wholly different. In his eighty-ton *Half Moon* he entered New York Bay on September 2d, 1609, passed Manhattan Island on the 12th, and reached the head of navigation, a short distance above Albany, on the 19th. Realizing by this time that the River of the Mountains, as he named it, would not furnish that long-sought short cut by water through the continent to the Pacific, and thus to India, he dropped down stream and passed out through the Narrows on October 2d. Hudson was a little over four weeks on the river, he ascended it as far as any vessel of the draft of the *Half Moon* could go, he told the world about what he had seen along its banks—the men, the animals, the mountains, the valleys, the vegetation—and the world liked the story so well that one portion of it, his patron, Holland, soon took possession of the paradise which he found.

Disappointed because Hudson did not discover the northwest passage to India through North America, the Dutch amply compensated themselves by erecting trading posts at Manhattan Island and Albany in 1614, and established the city of New Amsterdam and the colony of New Netherlands. The latter at one time stretched from the Connecticut to the Delaware. Holland held them till 1664, when Charles II. sent a fleet over to take them. Its commander ordered Peter Stuyvesant to hand over the city and the province to him, a demand which the old Dutch governor had no means to resist. The British flag went up on Fort Amsterdam, the city and the province were named New York, in honor of the King's brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II., and then England had an unbroken line of colonies from New Hampshire and Massachusetts down to the Carolinas.

The Dutch occupation of the Hudson River valley for half a century had an important influence on the colonies as well as on the nation which succeeded them. It gave the United States its element of sturdy, conservative and industrious citizens of the type of the Van Rensselaers, the Beekmans, the Van Twillers, the Stuyvesants, the Roosevelts and others who have been among the most prominent and progressive of America's sons. Moreover, while Champlain, the French governor of Canada, angered the Indians of New York a few weeks earlier by his defeat of the Mohawks on the lake which bears his name, Hudson treated the

Indians along the river considerably, and he thus aided in placing the red men on the side of the Dutch and the English, the successive occupants of the State of New York, and prevented the French from making a conquest of that colony, and thus from cutting off New England from the other British settlements along the coast.

The critics who wish to deprive Fulton of the honor of being the inventor of the steamboat fail as completely as do those who say that Hudson did not discover the river which carries his name. Rumsey, Fitch, Morey and others had been experimenting with steam on the water long before Fulton. Their devices constitute important links in the evolution of steam-propelling craft. To the work of a few of these pioneers he was indebted for some of the ideas which he utilized. It is nevertheless true that his vessel took steam craft out of the stage of a toy and a curiosity, and put it in practical operation.

II.

I left New York on Monday at 1 o'clock and arrived at Clermont, the seat of Chancellor Livingston, at 1 o'clock. Time 24 hours, distance 110 miles. On Wednesday I departed from the chancellor's at 9 in the morning and arrived at Albany at 5 in the afternoon. Distance 40 miles, time 8 hours. The sum is 150 miles, equal to near 5 miles an hour.

On Thursday at 9 o'clock in the morning I left Albany and arrived at the chancellor's at 6 in the evening. I started from thence at 7 and arrived at New York at 4 in the afternoon. Time 30 hours, space run through 150 miles, equal to 5 miles an hour. Throughout my whole way, both going and returning, the wind was ahead. No advantage could be derived from my sails. The whole has, therefore, been performed by the power of the steam engine.

This is the official report of the trip of the *Clermont* from New York to Albany, starting on August 17th, 1807, written by Fulton himself to the *American Citizen*, a New York paper of that day. In these few words Fulton tells the story of one of the most marvelous events in history. Livingston, who was himself an inventor as well as a diplomat, statesman and jurist, furnished Fulton most of the capital which he used in his later experiments, and provided nearly all of that which was represented by his vessel of 1807. The boat was named after Livingston's country seat. Fulton's achievement, which gave the United States priority in an invention which revolutionized navigation, attracted attention all over the world. It gave a vast and an immediate impetus to traffic on the rivers of the Eastern States. Naturally the Hudson felt the expansion earliest and strongest. John Stevens, the first of the famous members of that well-known New Jersey family of inventors and engineers, was building the steamboat *Phoenix* in 1806 and 1807 at Hoboken, with the intention of putting her on the Hudson; but he was a few weeks too late in completing it, and the monopoly of navigation which Fulton and Livingston obtained sent the *Phoenix* to the Delaware, and it ran between Philadelphia and Trenton. In getting from the Hudson to the Delaware the *Phoenix* was the first steamboat to appear upon the ocean.

Steam was introduced on the rivers of the West in 1811, when the *New Orleans* was launched at Pittsburgh, and went down the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Crescent City and started in the trade between that town and Natchez. Fulton, Livingston and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the granduncle of the recent President, were associated in the construction of the *New Orleans*, and Roosevelt took it from Pittsburgh down to its destination. Lake Ontario saw its first steamboat in 1816, and Lake Erie received one in 1818. Meanwhile, De Witt Clinton, the man who resigned from the United States Senate to become mayor of New York, started to supplement Fulton's work for the Hudson and for that city by his canal project to connect the river with the Great Lakes, and thus to give the city an ascendancy in the trade of the West. The canal, which he began to urge in 1809, two years after the *Clermont's* advent, which he induced the Legislature in 1817 to build, was completed in 1825, and in October of that year Clinton rode in a barge at the head of a flotilla from Lake Erie to New York. The canal system of which he was the father gave an immediate and an immense expansion to the activities of his city and State. The Erie Canal reduced the freight charges immediately to one-fourth and ultimately to one-tenth of those by the Conestoga wagons between Albany and Buffalo.

The completion of the Erie Canal incited the building of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads, yet New York, by its Erie road, reached Western waters by rail earlier than did its rivals, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Erie Railway reached Dunkirk, on the lake, early in 1851, and through communication by the Hudson River and New York Central railways was opened with Buffalo in 1853. In 1800, in round figures, the population of Philadelphia was 70,000, of New York 60,000, of Baltimore 26,000, and of Boston 24,000. There was a close race between all of them for primacy among the country's business centers, with the chances apparently in favor of Philadelphia. But Fulton and Clinton, supplementing the physical advantages of a fine river and harbor, gave her the ascendancy over all of her early rivals, which she has been increasing ever since.



ROBERT FULTON.
The father of modern commerce.

III.

In estimating the advantages which would come from his work, Fulton's vision extended far beyond his immediate locality. Writing to Joel Barlow shortly after the trip of the *Clermont*, he spoke of steam navigation thus: "It will give a quick and cheap conveyance to the merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri and other great rivers, which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen; and, although the promise of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting on the immense advantage my country will derive from the invention." That was a remarkable forecast. Few persons in the United States a century ago realized the important part which the big rivers were to play in the development of the West. Fulton was a seer as well as an inventor. He immediately started to give the West the benefit of his invention, and the result was the launching of the *New Orleans* at Pittsburgh in 1811 and the entrance of that vessel into the service between New Orleans and Natchez. Thus his work of giving a "quick and cheap conveyance to the merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri and other great rivers" began. And the new agency in navigation appeared on the Great Lakes soon afterward.

The West's pioneer steamboat had a short career. It sank after a few trips, but others were on the Mississippi and the Ohio before Fulton's death in 1815. They entered the Missouri in 1819, and one of them went up to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, in 1823. The American Fur Company ran a steamboat to the upper waters of the Missouri in 1831. The steamboat which appeared on Lake Ontario in 1816 and on Erie in 1818 started the traffic which resulted in the establishment of a regular line of steam vessels between Buffalo and Chicago in 1839. By this time ocean steam navigation began to take shape. The *Savannah*, which was built in New York, crossed the Atlantic from Savannah to Liverpool in 1819, and the Cunard line, in 1840, established regular communication between England and the United States. All the great rivers of Europe had the steamboat before the last-named year. Although Fulton's body was moldering in the grave, his soul was marching on. On river, lake and ocean the United States, in steam tonnage, has a long lead over any other country to-day.

The Fulton anniversary has an interest for the entire country as well as for the world. The Hudson celebration, too, is of large concern to a large constituency. At its two hundredth anniversary Hudson's visit was observed in New York, though in a quiet way. Even as early as 1809 the centennial-celebration habit began to manifest itself in the United States. When Hudson's exploration of the river gave Holland the claim to it which resulted in the establishment of her colonies on both its banks, religious and political liberty found their first lodgment on the Western Hemisphere. The immigrants to New Netherlands from the Dutch republic came from the freest country on the globe in that day. Its democratic institutions attracted colonists from all over Europe. More than a dozen languages were spoken on Manhattan Island at the time that the British flag was raised on Fort Amsterdam in 1664. Thus New York's cosmopolitanism of to-day dates back to the Dutch occupancy. At the time of its change of sovereignty almost as many European races were met on the streets of New Amsterdam as would be encountered in London or old Amsterdam.

"This is a very good land to fall in with and a pleasant land to see," said Juet, the chronicler of Hudson's voyage, in that part of



FACE.



REVERSE.

THE ARTISTIC OFFICIAL MEDAL OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

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(Continued on page 304.)

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

GEORGIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, SOUTH DAKOTA THE SECOND, AND ALASKA THE THIRD.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE NATIVE AMERICAN WORKS FOR HUMANITY—A SALVATION ARMY CORPS IN KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, CONSISTING OF A FAMILY OF NATIVE INDIANS.
Jas. Ritchie, Alaska.



CAMPING DAYS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.
Getting ready to cook one of those famous "Island Dinners." Guests of the Thousand Island House with the veteran river guide, Al Blount, anticipating a freshly caught fried bass.—*Mary F. Seicher, New York.*



THE HEAVIEST WAGON LOAD ON RECORD.
Twenty draught horses pulling an 84-foot steel girder through the streets of Pittsburgh. The girder weighs 39 tons.
William Kratzer, Pennsylvania.



DO DOGS CLIMB TREES?
Here is one that can. "Deuce" climbs a pole to a height of over seven feet.
W. A. Billings, Montana.



A VENETIAN SCENE IN A WESTERN CITY.
Looking down the Milwaukee River with Milwaukee City Hall in the background.
George Haines, Wisconsin.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) BURYING "RED."
Troopers at Fort Meade, S. D., paying their last respects to the deceased mascot—a brindle bull.—*E. B. Cain, South Dakota.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE PATRIARCH ADOPTS A HORSELESS CARRIAGE.
Old Ned, the seventy-five year old son of the sunny South, comes to town in his ox-cart.
J. G. Swanston, Georgia.



A RELIC OF BY-GONE DAYS.
The oldest wooden bridge in the country at Bridgeville, N. Y., built in 1807.
Robert Kielich, New York.



"WATCH THE BIRDIE."
The little tots fished a camera from the summer boarder and resolved to send their portraits down to fame.—*P. H. Van Son, Louisiana.*



GENERAL VIEW OF MONT LAWN, SHOWING THE FIVE COTTAGES, FORT PLENTY AND THE CHAPEL, AS SEEN BY VISITORS WINDING UP THE NARROW MOUNTAIN ROADWAY TO THE CHILDREN'S FRESH-AIR HOME.

Glimpses of Paradise for the Children of the Tenements

By Harriet Quimby

Alas! for those who long to play,
But hear no tune,
Who miss the joy at break of day,
The rest at noon,
Oh, you who own each golden day
With sun and moon,
Suffer the little ones to play—
HE asks the boon.

WE READ a great many criticisms of the so-called sensational press, some of them, no doubt, justified; and yet no institution in any community does more, with less reward, for the public good than the newspapers and the magazines. Many years ago the New York Tribune, the pioneer in the movement, started a fresh-air fund for poor children and continued it with renewed energy every summer. The good example was followed by some of the more important papers all over the country, the Troy Times and the New York Christian Herald leading the procession. The latter, under the organization and direction of Dr. Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald, maintains one of the largest of these vacation homes in a delightful retreat far from the heat and dust of the city, where three thousand children are entertained every summer. It was my privilege and pleasure to visit this wooded rendezvous a few weeks ago, and what I found proved to be a children's paradise both in name and in fact.

Situated near Nyack, N. Y., on a wooded mountain-side, with a glorious view of the Hudson River far below, a group of five light, airy and commodious cottages, a chapel and a lodge at the gate, each surrounded by smooth, green lawns, threaded by gravel walks, Mont Lawn gives the impression of an exclusive resort place. Closer view, however, discovers some of the youthful vacationers hard at play. Little guests of Mont Lawn are entertained in groups of three hundred at a time, and each group remains for ten days' enjoyment of the unaccustomed luxuries of fresh air, wild flowers, fun and frolic, with plenty of good, wholesome things to eat. The home is non-sectarian. In it are little Irish, Swedish, Italian, Jewish, Hungarian and Bohemian children, many of them seeing the country for the first time in their lives. There is no attempt made toward proselytizing them. Aside from song service held twice a week in the chapel, there are no religious services. Environment, the force of good example, "sermons in stones and books in running brooks" are found to wield more lasting effect for good than anything that could be taught in so short a time.

"Where do the children come from?" is a question invariably asked by visitors to Mont Lawn. They come from the tenements that crowd New York's great East Side, where the Ghetto and Little Italy rub shoulders. Some of the homes in this section of New York are windowless, except for an opening on an air shaft or an inner court. Countless numbers of them have never been penetrated by one ray of sun. Many of them do not contain running water. In these so-called homes, where entire families live in one room or, at best, two rooms, the fathers and mothers leave early in the morning for sweat shop or factory, where they endeavor to eke out the rent money and to furnish the wherewith to replenish the larder. The girls and boys, little more than babies themselves, turn foster fathers and mothers to their younger brothers and sisters. Often they are called upon to prepare the evening meal for the real fathers and mothers, who return home weary and hungry. Some of these children attend the public schools and some do not. One who doubts the need of vacation homes for the little ones of the crowded districts will be convinced of the good they do should he get off a trolley-car at the Bowery and Grand Street and wander toward the river. There, for many squares, the streets teem with life. Doorsteps and sidewalks are filled with half-naked and very dirty children playing. Young lovers stroll up and down the sidewalks, oblivious of everything around them. The street is their only courting place. Men and women sit about on doorsteps, and some of them occupy chairs which have been brought down to the street so

that they may more comfortably enjoy the fresh air—as fresh as it can be after it sweeps through the stifling alleys and over the hundreds of pushcarts filled with fish, fruit, vegetables, hardware and dry-goods. It is the children from such quarters as these that are taken as ten-day guests to Mont Lawn. They are gathered in by settlement workers who know the East Side, or they may personally apply to the Bible House, where the Christian Herald is situated. No class of children is more fitted to enjoy the delights of the country, with its stretches of green grass, its bird life and its flowers, than the little ones who have all their lives been restricted to roof, fire-escape and street playgrounds. To them everything is new and wonderful. A cow nibbling grass in a field is a sight to be long remembered.

Assembled at the Bible House, the children are taken thrice weekly during the hot months by special train up the Hudson to Tarrytown. From Tarrytown they cross the river to Nyack, and by bus complete the journey to Mont Lawn. As they near the gate, where "Children's Paradise" shines out in big gold letters, they catch the first sound of cheers from the children who have preceded them. By the time they have reached the entrance, they are wild with excitement as their bus passes through a line of children, each one lustily shouting the Mont Lawn call:

"Strawberry shortcake, huckleberry pie,
V-I-C-T-O-R-Y.
Are we in it? Well, I guess,
Mont Lawn, Mont Lawn,
Yes! Yes! Yes!"

There is very little formality between the children after this greeting, which carries with it such promise. As soon as the new arrivals are freshened up with clean gingham dresses of contrasting colors and bright and cheerful hair ribbons for the girls, and clean knickers and overalls for the boys, the bell at the "Homestead" is sounded and the little folk line up. At a second bell they march eagerly into the spacious, open-air dining-room of Fort Plenty, where

twelve young women employed as temporary guardians of the children. Some of the guardians are college girls, who earn a competence while storing up health and strength in their pleasant work. Others are trained nurses, who enjoy both the vacation atmosphere of the home and their duties, which consist largely of assisting the children in their play and of conducting them on long walks over the flower-spotted valleys and wooded mountainsides. If the day is hot, the children are permitted to take off their shoes and stockings and paddle in the shallow stream that winds around the mountain not far from the cottages. Sargeant Schirmer, who has had long experience in vacation schools and homes, conducts similar tours for the boys, and often the exploring parties return enthusiastic over the discovery of a new cave or of something quite wonderful in bird or animal life.

Almost any afternoon the little men and women of the tenements may be seen traveling over the surrounding hills. If one did not tell you who they were and where they came from, you might never guess. Mont Lawn has a way of strengthening the little folks, and the fresh air and sunshine have a happy habit of painting wan cheeks red as roses and of filling dull, hopeless eyes full of laughter and sparkle and merriment. What wonder that the children look upon this vacation home as a literal paradise! No Sunday-school story or lesson ever painted a more alluring or marvelous place.

The wonderful ten days are brimful of adventure. If one has spent most of one's life playing within the limitation of a tenement fire escape, or, at best, upon the pushcart-laden streets, green fields and the open country are a marvel many leagues the other side of dreamland. Every minute comes singing along bearing precious gifts of playtime, and every hour is freighted with happiness. There is not an insect in the field but what is as new and mysterious to these little ones as a flying machine would be to a polar Esquimau. Bird life they become fascinated with, and some are able to distinguish and know by name many of the Mont Lawn bird neighbors.

One of the saddest lessons which the work at the vacation home illustrates each year is the fact that most tenement children not only have little time for play, but also know little about how to play. Some of the most charming work of the instructors at Mont Lawn is this opportunity of showing the little ones how to conduct their games. The instructors find themselves getting as enthusiastic as the children, and, if possible, even more fun out of the games. Perhaps this, more than anything else, is what goes to make Mont Lawn a real children's paradise. The green hills and new air and sunshine do their part, and the fresh milk and bread and country vegetables do theirs, but the absolute devotion and enthusiasm of the instructors and backers of the vacation home are the most charming features of the lovely place.

Dr. Klopsch, who spends the week ends at Mont Lawn, where he enters into the games of the children with thorough enjoyment, has furnished many ingenious devices for giving pleasure to his young guests. There is the dragon swing, an idea imported from China. It is a log suspended by stout chains and made to swing lengthwise by short poles in the hands of the children, who sit astride and use the poles as oars. There is a skating rink, where the children don roller skates on rainy days; and there is a swimming pool. No part of the playground is more popular than the post-card booth, where the little ones write and mail their cards to those at home. Song service, which is conducted in the chapel, is enjoyed by the children, who sing with all their might. Songs of patriotism, flower songs and pleasing melodies are selected rather than hymns, although there are some of the latter. Talks, to which the children listen attentively, are given in the chapel by Stephen Merritt, chaplain of the children's home, by Dr. Klopsch and by Mrs. Hopkins.



MRS. MARY SARGEANT HOPKINS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE "CHRISTIAN HERALD" CHILDREN'S HOME, AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, AND HER WORKING STAFF.

a tempting hot meal awaits them. Such is their introduction to the ten days of pure joy which follow.

Breakfast at Mont Lawn is served at six-thirty, and consists of weak coffee, a cereal, bread and butter and fruit. At twelve o'clock dinner, consisting of one meat, two vegetables, bread and butter and a pudding or pie, is served. At five o'clock the hungry youngsters troop in again and are served with all the fresh bread and rich milk with stewed fruits that they want. By seven the dormitories are filled with tired little sleepers, who scarcely stir an arm until it is morning and the signal is given for getting up and beginning the fun all over again.

At the Homestead, which is the largest of the five cottages, Mrs. Mary Sargeant Hopkins acts as hostess. She is general superintendent of the vacation home. As assistants to Mrs. Hopkins, whose kindly smile and gracious manner radiate good cheer, are

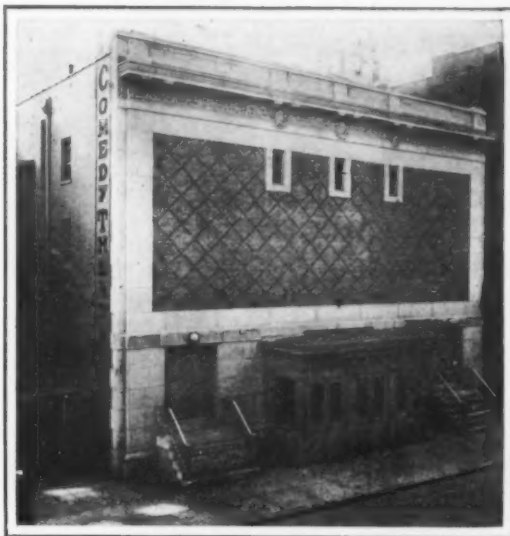
What the Gentle Theatrical Manager Has To Offer in New York

"THE MELTING POT," AT THE COMEDY THEATER.
THE MOST pretentious opening of the week was "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill, in the new Comedy Theater, an intimate little playhouse splendidly adapted for plays of this nature. Despite the adverse comments which have been printed in New York about "The Melting Pot," a fashionable audience is filling the theater to the doors every evening, and until that class of play-goers who like to think as well as be entertained has seen the play, the box office at the Comedy will very likely continue to do a lively business.

This latest effort from the pen of the famous author is not a truly great play, but it is an interesting one and a play well worth hearing. There is more to be heard than seen, as the author has subverted the action to the dialogue that his actors might have time to present his views more emphatically. There are so many of these ideas, some of which admirers of Zangwill have no doubt read in his books, that the entertainment takes on something of the character of an illustrated story rather than a drama. There are too many American flags and too much of a display of the portraits of Lincoln and Washington and Columbus in the home of Mendel Quixano, the orthodox Jew, and his mother, who is made to say in Yiddish, "Curse the day that Columbus discovered America!" to entirely convince one that America is looked upon as the land of promise in that particular home. The constant allusions to the Statue of Liberty and all that it symbolizes are also somewhat bromidic, and suggest that they were introduced by the author to please Americans in the audiences. Nevertheless, Mr. Zangwill strikes upon some solid truths, and some of the things which he says regarding his countrymen in their attitude toward the land which has succored them are not wholly pleasing to the more narrow-minded of his race.

America Mr. Zangwill characterizes as the great melting pot, God's crucible, in which all the races are melted and reformed—Jews and Russians, Germans and Frenchmen, Italians and Greeks—all into Americans, with one ideal.

Were a competent stage manager with a sharp pruning knife to have full sway with "The Melting Pot" for a rehearsal or two, cutting speeches in halves and injecting action into the scenes in which there is little or none, the play would live for many



THE NEW SHUBERT COMEDY THEATER—UNIQUE STRUCTURE RECENTLY OPENED FOR THE PRESENTATION OF INTIMATE DRAMAS AND COMEDIES.

seasons, for there is much truth in it. The plot deals with the love of a young Jewish musician for a Gentile girl, and the action of the play is furnished by the usual troubles which attend such heart entanglements. The Jewish religious customs which are introduced in several scenes are of unusual interest.

Walker Whiteside, who plays the leading role, reminds one of David Warfield in both appearance and method, and impresses one as being sincere and sympathetic. Chrystal Herne, as the Gentile sweetheart, is doing better work than she has done heretofore in New York. Others who have been selected for the leading roles are John Blair, Sheridan Block, Grant Stewart, Lenora Van Ottinger, Louise Muldener and Nellie Butler.

"THE LOVE CURE," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.

A worthy successor to "The Merry Widow" is the charmingly staged and wholly delightful romantic operetta, "The Love Cure," at the New Amsterdam Theater. It is seldom that New Yorkers are offered

a musical comedy so filled with catchy music rendered so pleasingly. Henry W. Savage, who has no rival in the production of this character of entertainment, has made an extra effort in "The Love Cure," with the result that, with handsome costuming, lighting effects and color blending, it affords a feast to the eyes as well as to the ears. The story is written around the infatuation of a romantic youth for a prima donna and the antics of the young man's father, who convinces the prima donna that it is her duty to help him to disillusionize the boy that he may be induced to marry the choice of his family. The plot affords opportunity for a wealth of sparkling comedy, which, happily, is entirely devoid of suggestiveness.

A heretofore unknown singer, Elogie Bowen, jumped into immediate favor with her skillful handling of the difficult score and her vivacious interpretation of the leading role assigned to her. Charles Ross, always reliable, proved a valuable addition to the cast. The comedian, who rendered several capital numbers with delightful effect, has seldom been seen to better advantage. Eva Fallon, a San Francisco girl, carried the secondary love interest with daintiness and skill. "Love Cure" music, especially the catchy song, "Just a Play," will undoubtedly prove as popular this winter as "The Merry Widow Waltz" was last season. Other songs which set the audiences to humming were "The Matinée Idol" and "I Wonder What the Audience Would Say."

"THE SINS OF SOCIETY," AT THE NEW YORK THEATER.

The success of "The Sins of Society," a melodrama, at the New York Theater, while a number of earlier productions treating of romantic subjects, Wall Street financial tangles, and plays written around the problems of the underworld, have failed, indicates that New York is tired of being uplifted by stage productions, is tired of being lectured and shouted at and shocked, and is ready to pay its good money for clean but thrilling melodrama. "The Sins of Society" belies its name, in that the play contains nothing more shocking than a bridge-whist club. Mothers may send their children to it without fear, and they themselves may attend with a certainty that they will not have time to be bored. "The Sins of Society" is deliciously melodramatic,

(Continued on page 309.)



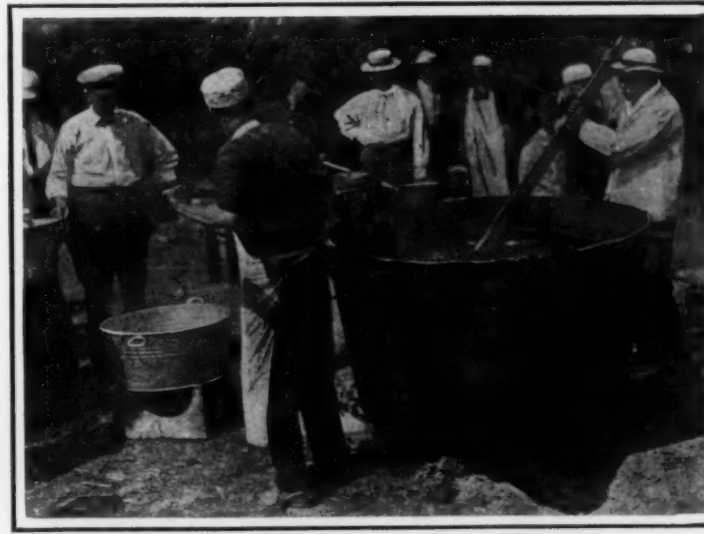
SILVER-TONGUED ORATORS AMUSING A HUNGRY CROWD WHILE THE COOKS MAKE THE POTS BOIL FASTER.



GETTING THE BEEF READY FOR THE BARBECUE—THOUSANDS OF CATTLE GAVE UP THEIR LIVES TO FEED KENTUCKY'S "COLONELS SUH!"



BARBECUING THE MEAT OVER EMBERS OF HICKORY WOOD—GETTING JUST "THAT OLD KENTUCKY FLAVOR."



"GUS" JAUVERT, CHEF EXTRAORDINARY OF THE CELEBRATION, STIRRING THE CALDRON OF HIS FAMOUS "BURGOO"—HIS SALARY FOR THIS BARBECUE ALONE WAS \$500.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED TO MAKE A KENTUCKY HOLIDAY.

One of the largest eating festivals on record was held recently near Louisville, Ky., during the session of the State fair. The whole State was drawn upon to supply thousands of cattle to feed the vast crowds. Every Democratic Representative in Congress from Kentucky made an address as did many other prominent statesmen and citizens. Altogether the occasion was a grand and joyous feast.

Photographs by Courier-Journal News Bureau.

Green Pastures and Playtime for the Little Men and Women of the Tenements

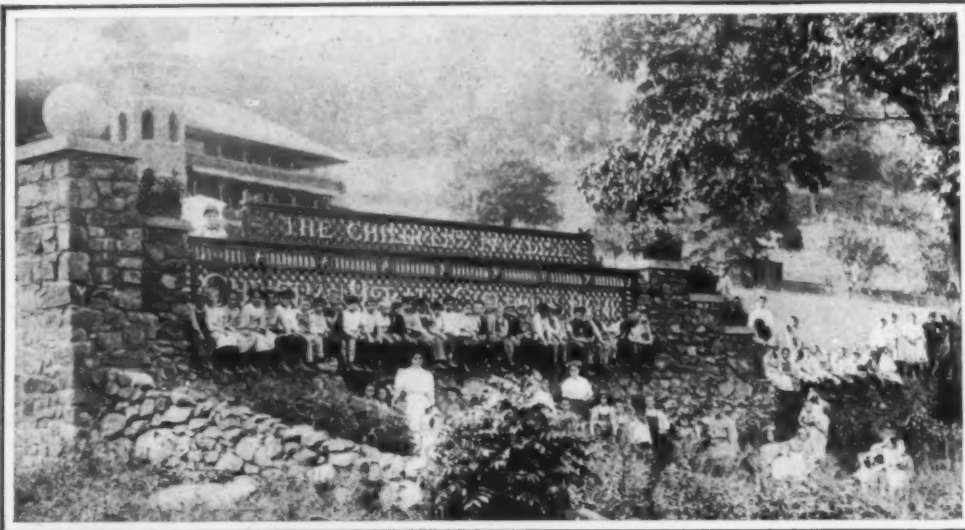
UNUSUAL GLIMPSES OF MONTLAWN, A SYLVAN VACATION HOME FOR THE POOR CHILDREN OF THE METROPOLIS.



DAINTILY FURNISHED PINK AND WHITE DORMITORIES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS, WHO ARE ENJOYING SUCH LUXURY FOR THE FIRST TIME.



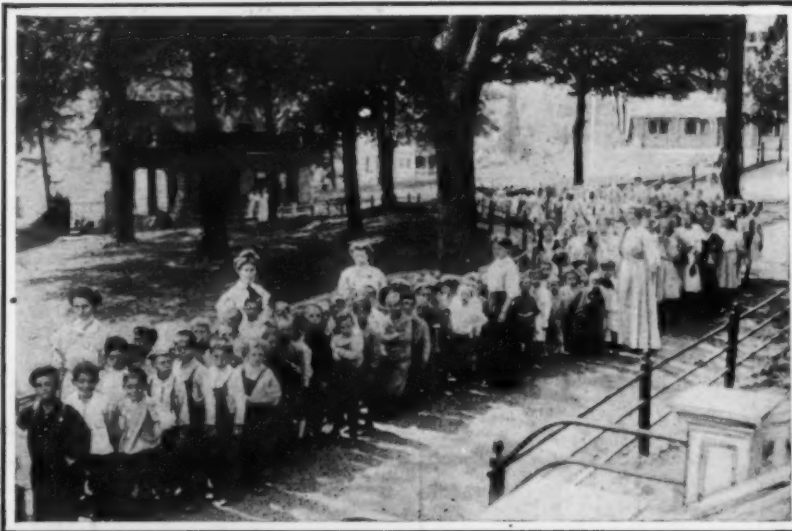
THE TESTER BOARDS AND SWINGS ARE POPULAR WITH THE CHILDREN, WHO KEEP THEM BUSY FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT.



PICTURESQUE GATEWAY LEADING TO MONT LAWN.
The first thing seen by the children upon their arrival is the greeting which shines out in large gold letters, reading "Children's Paradise, Christian Herald Home."



NEW YORK FIRE-ESCAPE PLAYGROUND OF THREE PROSPECTIVE VISITORS TO THE CHILDREN'S PARADISE AT MONT LAWN.



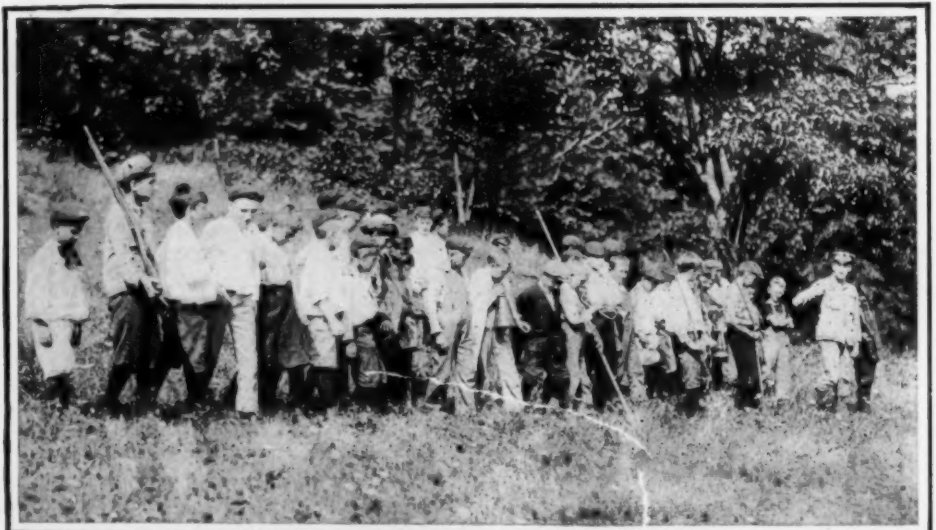
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THEIR TEMPORARY GUARDIANS, THE CHILDREN LINE UP AND MARCH MERRILY TO FORT PLENTY, WHERE HEARTY YOUNG APPETITES ARE SATIATED TO THE FULL.



FILING INTO SONG SERVICE HELD IN THE PRETTY LITTLE CHAPEL EVERY MORNING—THIS IS ONE OF THE POPULAR PASTIMES OF THE CHILDREN, WHO NEVER TIRE OF SINGING.



OPEN-AIR DINING HALL IN FORT PLENTY, WHERE THE HUNGRY VACATIONERS MEET THREE TIMES A DAY, TO ENJOY THE WHOLESOME FOODS THAT ARE SET BEFORE THEM.



TROOPERS OFF FOR AN INVESTIGATING TOUR OF THE MOUNTAINS AND WOODS WHICH SURROUND MONT LAWN—SARGEANT WILLIAM SCHIRMER LEADING.

(See article on page 298.)

Imposing and Brilliant Features of the Hudson-Fulton Celebrations.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED FOR THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATIONS. —Blauvelt.



THE MASSIVE NEW YORK CITY HALL DECORATED AND BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED FOR THE HUDSON-FULTON NIGHT FESTIVITIES. —Blauvelt.



THE SUPERB SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, DECORATED WITH INCANDESCENT LAMPS IN HONOR OF THE EVENING STREET PARADE. —Blauvelt.



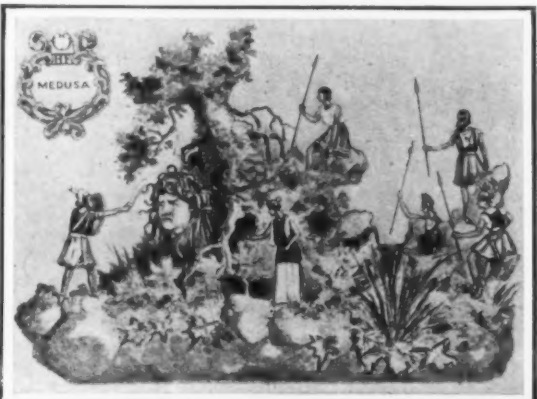
SONG—ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT FLOATS WHICH ARE TO BE A FEATURE IN THE STREET PAGEANT.



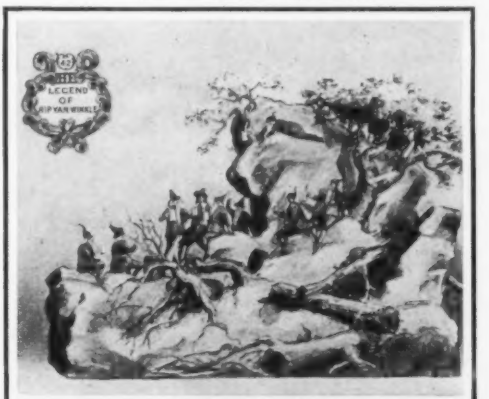
SEASON OF BLOSSOMS—AN ATTRACTIVE MOVING TABLEAU IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESSION.



DIANA—A COSTLY AND ARTISTIC FLOAT WHICH WILL ADD MUCH CHARM TO THE BEAUTY OF THE TABLEAU PROCESSION.



MEDUSA—MYTHOLOGY HAS BEEN DRAWN FROM EXTENSIVELY AS A FIELD FOR MANY OF THE HUDSON-FULTON FLOATS.



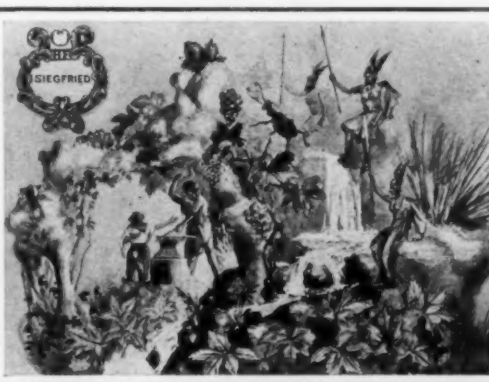
LEGEND OF RIP VAN WINKLE—A PLEASING MEMORIAL TO IRVING'S PEN.



GNOMES—A FANTASTIC REPRESENTATION OF A FAIRYLAND SUBJECT TO BE FEATURED IN THE FLOAT PARADE.



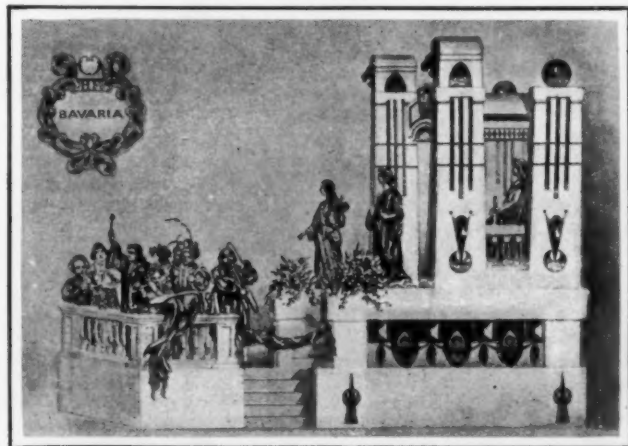
UNCLE SAM RECEIVING CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE—AN INTERNATIONAL MOVING TABLEAU.



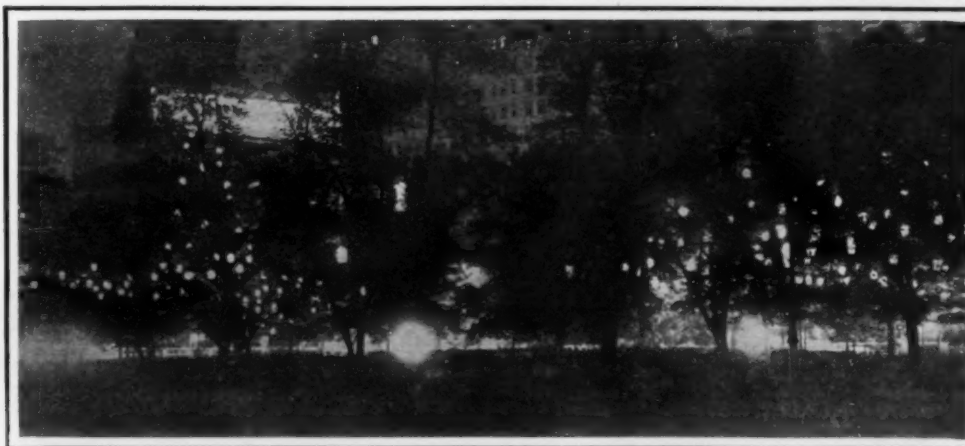
SIEGFRIED—STRIKING FLOAT REPRESENTING GERMAN FOLK LORE.



TANNHAUSER—ONE OF THE TWO NOTABLE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE GERMAN NATION IN THE NEW YORK STREET PARADE.



BAVARIA—THIS FLOAT IS TYPICAL OF THE BEAUTY AND STRIKING DECORATIVE EFFECTS OF THE CELEBRATION.



MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED AND BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED FOR THE CELEBRATIONS. —Blauvelt.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebrations, which begin September 25th and extend to October 9th, are to embrace, among many others, two features of especial interest. One of these is the Historical Parade in the City of New York, which will be comprised of floats and moving tableaux, representing many historical, literary and legendary subjects. The second feature is to be the brilliant night illuminations. For eight nights during the celebrations the national metropolis will attempt the most stupendous and imposing scheme of decorative illumination ever conceived. Conservative estimates place the number of lights to be used in addition to the regular lighting of the city, at between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 incandescents, 7,000 arc lights, 3,000 flare arcs, one battery of 4 searchlights, of 100,000 candle power each, one battery of 12 searchlights, aggregating 1,700,000 candle power, thus making a grand total of approximately 26,260,000 candle power. (See article on page 296.)

The Red Deliverance



HE LURCHING, creaking wagon, drawn by the lean horses, moved laboriously across the endless expanse of high, waving grass. From Silver Cliff to the Gold Coin mine was two hundred miles. The trail, now hidden by the dry grass, wound in and out across the country.

Morgan drove. Morgan was tall and lanky, owned the team, and made a business of bringing supplies from the nearest railroad to the isolated camp.

Jimson was new to the country. Sometimes he walked, and sometimes, weary of the monotonous way, crawled up into the rear of the wagon, trying to find a comfortable place among the boxes and cans. The boxes contained food and divers supplies; the cans—dynamite.

The two men seldom spoke, and it was Jimson who generally began the conversation. He leaped off the wagon and pushed forward, keeping up with the plodding horses.

"And you say that the red rock slope is still open?" Morgan nodded shortly. "No one wants to take it up as I know of. 'Tain't fit for nothin' but sheep grazin'."

Jimson tramped on through the tall, dry grass. The dust arose in choking clouds, settling down in a fine powder over the men and beasts alike.

"How near are we there?" Jimson put in again, after a long silence. It was nearly time to camp for the night.

"To-morrow's the last day."

The sun went lower. Morgan drew in the panting horses and climbed down. Silently he unhitched and started the fire and the evening meal. After the hurried supper both men lighted their pipes.

"Say you're after that bit of property?" Morgan broke in abruptly.

Jimson nodded. "Yes. Dad staked it out years ago, but died before he could work it. He said it was valuable."

Morgan puffed reflectively upon his pipe. "Funny," he resumed. "No one in the camp thinks so."

"The stuff's there—if you know how to get it," Jimson went on. "See this?" and he reached down, fumbling at his watch guard, on the end of which dangled a dull, yellow object the size of a man's thumb.

The driver critically examined it in the dim light.

"Pretty good color," he vouched finally.

"Dad brought it home. Roasted it out of a piece of ore he found on the ground," Jimson went on.

A bit of abrupt silence came between the two for the instant. Morgan let the nugget slip from between his brown fingers and fumbled at the bowl of his short-stemmed pipe.

"Of course, when father died, the place was open again, and I sort of half feared some one might have jumped it. I'll strike the land office the first thing when we get into camp."

Morgan betrayed no interest, but presently stretched, knocked out his pipe, and crawled beneath the wagon. Jimson followed.

In the morning, hardly before the sun was up, they were on their way across the cool, grassy plains. Hour by hour the grass became dryer, brittle as a sun-baked leaf. It crushed under foot, leaving a broad trail after the creaking wagon and the dust covered men.

Near noon they halted. There was no stream, no water. They went thirsty. Morgan carefully scraped a place among the weeds and built a fire. There was not a breath of wind, the smoke ascending straight up until it mingled and was lost in the pulsating haze of the atmosphere.

Jimson, all unused to the heat and the choking thirst, sat wearily in the narrow strip of wagon shade. Morgan toasted the bacon on the crackling embers. When it was done, he tossed it into a pan and strode over to the wagon.

Opposite Jimson he paused and looked down quickly. The man was nodding against the wheel. There was a sudden lift of the driver's foot and a bringing down, and the other man toppled helpless to the grass.

Morgan chuckled, went down to his knees, and groped with his fingers. He straightened again, with the nugget firmly gripped within his palm. He shifted it to his pocket and began to eat the crisp bacon.

By Roland Ashford Phillips

When he had half finished, the other awoke abruptly. For a moment he gazed bewilderedly about him. Morgan laughed brutally.

"Sunstroke, eh? None o' you tenderfoots can stand it."

Jimson slowly became rational. The throbbing pain above his eyes puzzled him.

"Want somethin' to eat?" Morgan asked uncere- moniously.

The other shook his head and laughed weakly. "No. I'm sick at my stomach. Got any water?"

"Not a drop."

"Of course; I knew that," the other stammered.

Morgan arose after a time and began to hitch the horses. Both animals were standing, heads in air. One of them neighed shrilly.

"What in thunder ails 'em?" the driver muttered.

Jimson arose slowly to his feet, his head whirling. Unconsciously he dropped his fingers upon his watch. He paused, with a sharp intaking of breath. Then he staggered over to where the driver was busily harnessing the team.

"Damn you, Morgan!" he cried, "you've robbed me!"

Morgan whirled with livid face. "What's that?"

"You've robbed me, robbed me!" Jimson repeated, half insane from the heat and the pain. "Give me back that nugget! I thought I could trust you. Give it back, I say!"

Morgan laughed mirthlessly. "Your head's thick!" he cried with an oath. "That sunstroke was too much for you. Get in the wagon and rest."

Jimson began to see things in their real light now. His hand went to his throbbing forehead and his fingers came away red.



"GIVE ME BACK THAT NUGGET!" HE SCREAMED. "GIVE IT BACK!"

"You kicked me, you dirty brute!" he choked. "You kicked me and tried to blame it to a sunstroke. Then you robbed me!"

The driver snarled and advanced toward him. At that same moment both horses neighed so shrilly that the two men turned instinctively toward the distant horizon.

A drifting haze showed against the edge of the sky—a bluish film. A faint, pungent, acrid tinge was in the air. Abruptly, near the horizon, a tiny tongue of red licked skyward.

"Mother of heaven!" Morgan sobbed, "the grass—the grass—it's all afire!"

Jimson started fearfully. Morgan groaned and started for the wagon. With a cry, Jimson leaped after him. It was the spring of a frantic, terror-stricken panther.



"Give me back that nugget!" he screamed. "Give it back!"

They clinched, fell and rolled in the tall, dry grass, fighting like animals. Jimson, with a mighty effort, tore himself free and whirled the other away from him. He arose weakly to his feet. The sun was lurid and nearly obscured. A drifting blue smoke bit at his eyes.

Now Morgan was on his feet, stumbling toward the wagon, sobbing, moaning to himself.

"We got to get—away!" he cried. "We—got to—get away! There's dynamite here. We'll be blown to—hell!"

The horses were neighing, stamping wildly. Soon they would be maddened with a blind fear. Jimson forgot his nugget and thought of life.

Morgan's legs were too weak to support him, and, with a superhuman effort, Jimson stooped and lifted him bodily into the rear of the wagon. As he did so the driver screamed, straightened his leg, and shot his boot brutally to the other's head.

Jimson staggered back, half losing his balance, but luckily not his mind. Yet, before he could think the second time, the horses had leaped forward in a wild gallop, while from the rear of the rapidly disappearing wagon Morgan laughed and waved his arms.

Jimson cried aloud with the horrible fear. The blue haze was all about him. The smoke began to hurt his eyes. The wagon, lurching like a drunken man, gradually melted away.

The heat became intense, unbearable. The crackling of the dry grass was like the roar of surf. He stood for the moment, dumb with fright; and then, as the bits of burning weeds dropped upon his flesh, he screamed, half prayer, half oath, and leaped forward.

The wagon trail was easy to follow. He tossed aside his coat. His hat was already gone. The sweat was pouring down his face in tiny rivulets, and his breath came like stabs of red-hot steel the length of his bursting lungs.

How long would this last? How long could he keep away from that horrible, merciless red death that was rushing up behind him? Could he gain the wagon and thereby escape?

And Morgan! Would he get into camp and stake out that bit of claim for his own? Yes, that was what he intended doing. That was why he struck him down—twice. And now the fire was coming. Morgan would escape, while he—ah, those roaring flames left no tales!

On and on he rushed, these thoughts raging through his brain, almost as horrible as the fire itself. He could not keep up this mad race for long. Already his lungs were protesting and the smoke was smothering them. The sparks burned his clothes and he had to stop for the time and beat the flames with his blistered, aching hands.

Mutely, despairingly he strained his eyes ahead. Surely the heavy wagon could not be so far distant. If he could only reach it, only reach it, only gain the end and pull himself up! Then perhaps he could get the reins and control the plunging horses—perhaps—

He staggered back as if a ponderous hand had suddenly struck him full upon the breast. There was a gigantic roar—sudden and stupendous. The air around him was a whirling, circling cloud of dust and debris. Grass, roots, sand and bits of wood began to rain down upon him.

He stood there, arms outstretched, as the full realization came into his brain. The dynamite in the wagon had become ignited—it had exploded—and Morgan—

He groaned and sucked in his breath. Again he dashed forward, no longer seeing nor thinking. Blood trickled from his nose and spattered his shirt and blistered neck. Everything was a mist, a terror, a hell.

And then, abruptly, his stumbling feet encountered the soft, upturned earth. A great, limitless hole yawned before him. But a few moments ago the wagon and the plunging team had been there, and the force of the explosion had torn up the sand. With a choking cry upon his blood-stained lips, he plunged down knee deep into the warm, yielding earth.

He knew this bit of open space meant life. He fell to his face, gripping at the earth with his fingers, sobbing, praying, moaning, burying his poor, blistered face deep into the cool dirt.

The great sea of flames came on triumphantly, paused a second on the edge of the upheaved spot, and then, defeated, robbed of its expected prey, swept along either side, on and on to the horizon.

The Old Fan Makes a Few Pertinent Remarks

By E. A. Goewey



Matty going out to save the game.

UP TO recently it appeared that baseball, as interpreted by most of the exponents of the game, was a pastime worthy of being watched by any American sportsman, and that it contained about all of the elements of excitement and chance that the most strenuous could desire. But recently a change has come over things in the big leagues, and some of the players have started in to add to the national game some of the fine points of prize-fighting, jiu-jitsu and football, and some of the young men have gone almost far enough to have themselves ranked as on a par with Mexican gougers. To get right down to cases, dirty ball playing is on the increase and must be stamped out at once. Presidents Heydler and Johnson have punished some of the offenders, but enough has not been done. Every player who forgets that he is taking part in a gentleman's game, played before decent people, should be punished to the limit. If fines and suspensions don't prove a cure, kick the disturbers out of the game for all time.

A list of the season's rowdy scenes would prove too long to chronicle, but pretty examples set by old "Kid" Gleason and Umpire Tim Hurst have been discounted of late. President Johnson did right when he "bounced" Hurst with promptitude and other things, and Gleason has behaved himself since he received what was coming to him. Recently we have had several other specimens of "offside playing." On two occasions when Mathewson was running to third base in games played in the East, the baseman deliberately hit him in the stomach when retiring him, evidently with the intention of knocking the breath out of the pitcher, so as to weaken him for the remainder of the games. "Ty" Cobb was accused of deliberately spiking players on opposing teams, and, though he denied the charges, Ban Johnson handed him a warning that he evidently read over more than once. Recently "Ty" was accused of trying to use a knife on a man in Cleveland. A warrant for "Ty," a sneak out of town and a subsequent straightening out of things on the long-distance telephone figured in the tale. Nice, gentle, playful little fellow, this Cobb! The government ought to keep track of him in case we war with Japan. Joking aside, no matter whether "Ty" has been as bad as painted or not, the stories have set thousands of former Jennings supporters rooting for the Athletics.



This animal is still in the custody of Latham and Raymond.

Later Evers was suspended for baiting the umpire, and Frank Chance, Harry Steinfeldt and Joe Tinker were sent off the field for breaking rules. President Heydler was on hand for the entertainment furnished by the last-named trio, and he fined Chance and Tinker fifty dollars each and Steinfeldt twenty-five dollars. Messrs. McGraw of New York and McElveen of Brooklyn have also been granted permission recently to witness games from points outside the playing field. The pennant fights are getting hotter daily, but it is to be hoped that the "rough work" will cease.

Fred Clarke, manager of the Pittsburghs, was arrested recently, charged with pushing a fan down the concrete stairway at Forbes Field. Bad business! The bigger the man,

the more it hurts the game when he gets his name in the press for mixing up in a row.

Let the cleaning-up process be thorough until the end of the season, and we'll get back to real baseball by next year. Nine tenths of the players are clean in their methods. "Eccentric" top-liners are most often the offenders.

It was no doubt with great surprise that you, fellow-members of the Corner Grocery Fanners' Association, Limited, read that Mr. Peary claimed that Dr. Cook never reached the North Pole. It really is most amazing! You might have thought that any other man would have jumped on the doctor, but who

would even have dreamed that Mr. Peary would dispute the statements of any man claiming to have reached the farthest point north ahead of him? It looks as if there will be much trouble for Doc Cook. He certainly knew that Mr. Peary was again after the Pole, so why should he have butted in? If it is finally proved that the Brooklyn doctor did "get there" first, maybe Mr. Peary will be the first to congratulate him —MAYBE! In any event, both discoverers have reported conditions unfavorable at the Pole for baseball; but as the new country belongs to us, the national game must reach there sooner or later.

The following gem is from a Western exchange:

WANTED—Young man, first-class, experienced stenographer, at National Stock Yards, Ill.; if you smoke cigarettes and part your hair in the middle don't answer. P. O. Box 114, National Stock Yards, East St. Louis.

The writer confesses with becoming modesty that he is fairly young, first class, etc.; but, unfortunately, he is barred from jumping to the National Stock Yards job because he parts his hair in the middle. This leaves the place open, without his competition, to the other two million odd males in the United States.



Midget McMillan of the Dodgers going to bat.

It is said that Sherwood Magee has been criticizing the work of Billy Murray in handling the Quakers. Do you get the smile and moral hidden away in the above?

If Latham and Raymond still have that goat, will they please return same to Pittsburgh? Hans's hitting has fallen off since the nanny stayed from home.

A series of post-season games between the Giants

and Yanks is among the possibilities. The latter probably are better off in pitchers, but the Giants have everything on their rivals when it comes to fielding and hitting.

The rumor is again to the fore that there will be "something doing" in the Giants' camp this winter. President John T. Brush is in Europe for his health, but is expected back in good fighting trim. It is said that both he and McGraw are very much disappointed at the New Yorks' showing this year, though Johnny Mac did wonderfully well to keep in the race as long as he did with his team batting badly and his pitching staff all shot to pieces. There is a rumor that some of the financial interests that were behind the Giants before the days of McGraw, when the Polo Ground boys were the comic supplements of the game, still control a majority of the club's stock, and that Mr. Brush, a minority holder, has simply been the "apparent boss." These interests, it is claimed, were the ones that prevented Mac from giving Dohlin what he wanted and having this fine outfielder and great hitter with the club. The result is apparent. In these September days the Giants are out of the race and playing perfunctorily and to mere handfuls of fans. Some of those games between Brooklyn and New York, that in the old days would have been played to the grounds' capacity, took place on a field

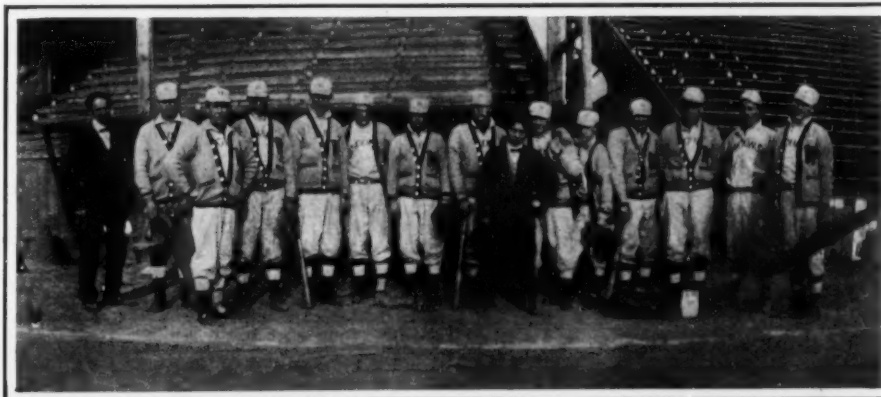
surrounded by more seats than in any ball park in the country, but said seats were mostly empty. Without Messrs. Brush and McGraw, the Giants would be a baseball joke, and it is hoped that these two gentlemen will insist on really running the club next year "just as they please." New York must have the best men, just such as Donlin, some more good pitchers and more swatting hitters. Then the Giants will be in the race for the pennant. There is too much going on in New York City for the fans to patronize a loser. It may not be sportsmanlike, but it's a sad financial fact.

Following are some of the season's "phenoms" who are now with, or will join, some of the major league clubs. Many of them will not survive the heat of next spring's training, but a few "world beaters" will doubtless be threshed out of the crop.

American League—Detroit: Gaynor, infielder, from Grafton club. Cleveland: Robert Higgins, catcher, from Peoria club. Red Sox: Eberle, pitcher, from Racine club; Young, pitcher, from Freeport club. Yankees: Ayers, outfielder, right-hand batter, average this year about .350, good on bases, from Altoona club; Tie-meyer, third baseman, bats around .288, from Altoona club; Wotell, outfielder, bats around .280, from Altoona club; Madden, outfielder, in 342 times at bat made an average of .322, from Utica club. White Sox: Young and Olmsted, pitchers, Gill, first baseman, and Block, catcher, from Minneapolis club; Collins, shortstop, from Springfield club; Blackburn, shortstop, from Providence club.

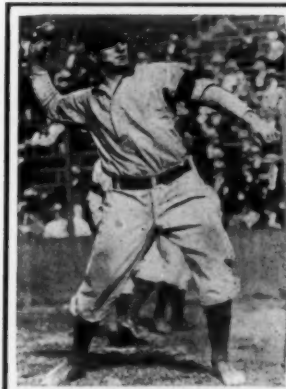
National League—Pirates: Eugene Moore, pitcher, from Dallas

(Continued on page 309.)



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN'S BASEBALL TEAM.

These crack Western college players sailed for Japan on August 31st to compete with teams in the Orient, who are said to have become quite proficient at America's national sport. Reading from left to right they are: Dr. McCarthy, official representative of the university; Klempell, catcher; Nash, pitcher; Simpson, shortstop; Timbers, 1st base; Captain Knight, pitcher; Lupinski, substitute; Rogers, center fielder; G. Shibata, manager; Barlow, catcher; Fellows, substitute; Muckelstone, right fielder; Flannigan, left fielder; Messmer, 2d base; Pergandi, 3d base.—N. Jones.



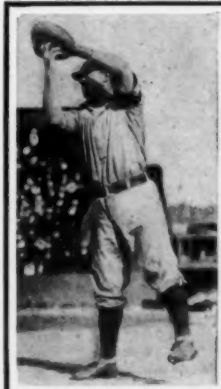
WAGNER, PITTSBURGH.



EVERS, CHICAGO.



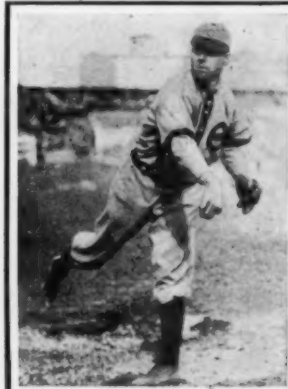
CHANCE, CHICAGO.



GIBSON, PITTSBURGH.



CLARKE, PITTSBURGH.



BROWN, CHICAGO.

LATEST PICTURES OF SOME OF THE LEADERS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S 1909 PENNANT FIGHT.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 290.)

It may be that this will precede the opening of the holiday season. That is usually a good time to encourage speculation, for then every one is willing to open his purse and take his chances on speculating for a profit. This disposition helps a bull movement amazingly.

If the money market should tighten materially, as many believe it will, the stringency will probably be only temporary, so that in November the bulls will have funds available to start a new campaign. By that time we shall know whether the remarkable burst of prosperity in the iron and steel trade is an indication of a permanent change in business conditions or not. The crop outlook will be entirely settled and we shall begin to figure on 1910 as a year of general and widespread prosperity.

Foreigners are buying American securities more freely than ever before, especially securities of the investment class. The taxation on such holdings in

foreign countries is very heavy and becoming more oppressive. By purchasing American securities, and having them held in this country, some of these taxes can be avoided, and I have reason to believe that this is being done to a much greater extent than is generally understood. Our own investors have taken a great amount of bonds and stocks out of the market during the current year. Many who have accumulated surplus means, and who were formerly content with the interest paid by savings banks, are buying Wall Street securities not only because they pay a better rate of interest, but also because of the advance they may enjoy under favorable circumstances.

Every sign points to a general revival of prosperity in this country, but we cannot have it in full measure, as I have said before, until the railway, industrial and other corporations receive fairer consideration from our law-making authorities. We have been living in an era of fool legislation. Some of the laws passed in the Western and

Southern States are ridiculous, and in instances were inspired by young lawyers who stir up litigation because it means business for them. I am satisfied that thoughtful people generally are taking a more active interest in these matters and are declaring their opposition to the policy which was largely responsible for the panic of 1907, and which must be discontinued if the country is once more to enter upon the full measure of its prosperity. It is a great pleasure to be able to say that, while now and then I receive a letter from a reader who criticizes my insistence on fair play and a square deal for the corporations and for the rich as well as the poor, I am in receipt of a far greater number of letters of a commendatory nature. While many of these come from bankers and from persons affiliated with corporate interests, by far the larger number are from thoughtful men in professional and business lines, including many workers in our industries and on our railroads.

L. A., New Orleans: Reply by letter.

X. Y. Z., Meriden, Conn.: American Ice Securities, in view of the fact that the stock only two years ago earned over 8 per cent., ought not to be sacrificed at current prices. The real earning year of the company is comprised in the few months of summer and fall, and semi-official statements have been made that from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. will be earned on the stock this year. If the annual report toward the close of the year should establish that fact the stock should show a substantial advance. I would not, therefore, sell it at a loss.

L., Louisville, Ky.: 1. I would not sacrifice my American Malt or any other stock during a period of depression. It may be that tighter money will lead to greater liquidation, but in the end, unless there is a partial crop failure, the market will go back to higher figures. Many believe that the real boom will start in 1910, as by that time assurances of prosperity will be general and also the assurance that the corporations will be treated more equitably, and the latter is a most important factor. 2. You can get more money than your savings bank pays if you will buy some good dividend-paying pref. stock. 3. You can buy five shares as easily as you can 25 and at the same price. 4. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange at 66 Broadway, New York, deal especially in small lots and you will be interested in their "Circular A 22" which will be sent you on application.

H. High Prices, Dover, Del.: 1. I have no doubt that many others like yourself, in this era of high prices, find it difficult to make both ends meet, with an income that, under former conditions, was quite sufficient. You are safer, of course, in holding gilt-edged investments, even though they pay you four per cent. or less. If safety is the only consideration, you had better stay where you are. A good many persons are putting part of their investments in bonds, paying a higher rate of interest, and if these are carefully selected, reasonable safety can be secured. 2. Irrigation bonds pay as high as six per cent., and are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. You can get information regarding these by writing to Trowbridge & Niver Co., First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., and asking them to send you their new bond book, entitled "The World's Greatest Industry," and mention that you are a reader of my department.

D., Memphis, Tenn.: 1. I do not understand whether your request for information refers to purely investment or to speculative propositions. Investment securities are those which pay dividends with every promise of ability to continue the payments or to increase them. Speculative propositions are those which, whether paying dividends or not, have possibilities of an advance, and are, therefore, attractive to those who would like to make their money earn a surplus. A person buys stocks as he buys anything else, excepting that it is the custom to buy through a broker or a banker, because only members of the Stock Exchange can deal in its securities on the floor of the exchange. They pay for this privilege, and they accordingly make a small charge for buying or selling. 2. It is customary in opening an account with a brokerage firm to make a deposit, which will remain at interest until disbursed. As orders for the purchase of stocks are given, the deposit is used for that purpose, and when stocks are sold the proceeds are placed to the credit of the seller. If I am not clear, or if there is any particular point on which you desire information, I will be glad to advise you.

W., Tonopah, Nev.: 1. The Bowery Savings Bank pays 3½ per cent. and the East River Savings Bank pays 4 per cent. 2. Missouri Pacific looks like a good business man's speculation if patiently held. It has greater merit than Pressed Steel Car com. The latter is largely controlled by a speculative element. All the car equipment concerns are doing better, and it would not be surprising if next year they were able to pay dividends on their common shares. Hence the latter are speculatively attractive. 3. The rise in Steel common has been forced by interests which command almost boundless resources. It is admitted that if charges for depreciation had been made during the past year or two, on the same liberal basis on which they are made as a rule, the dividend on the common would not have been earned, and those on the pref. would have been jeopardized. The revival of prosperity has undoubtedly added largely to the earning power of all the iron and steel companies, and I still believe that those who have accumulated U. S. Steel stand ready to take their profit whenever they can get it. If they should undertake to unload, the market would suffer, and there is nothing, therefore, left but for them to sustain it. I agree with you that either the common is too high or the pref. too low.

(Continued on page 306.)

Hudson and Fulton as Path Blazers.

(Continued from page 296.)

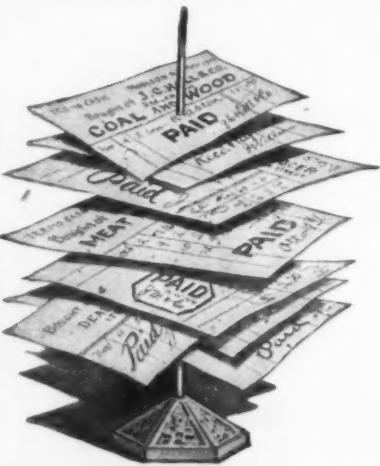
his journal which describes the entrance into the river. But what would Hudson and Just have thought if they could have foreseen the story which the future was to tell? Peter Minuit, Holland's first governor, bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for gay-colored ribbons and trinkets appraised at about twenty-four dollars in the American money of to-day. A short time ago a lot on Wall Street sold for \$700 a square foot, or at the rate of about \$30,000,000 an acre. And there are 13,000 acres on Manhattan Island. The assessed value of the property in the entire New York City in 1909 is placed at \$7,250,000,000.

As the true value of the real estate is above the assessed value, and as the personal property everywhere, and particularly in New York, where it is held in large masses, has a habit of eluding the tax gatherer, it is safe to place the actual selling value of all the property in New York City at \$10,000,000,000, or a twelfth of that of the United States in the aggregate. And the wealth of the United States is greater than that of the United Kingdom and France combined, and they are our nearest competitors.

The wealth of New York City is almost as great as that of the entire kingdom of Italy. It is twice as great as that of Spain. It is more than twice as great as that of the Netherlands, under whose flag Hudson sailed when he entered New York harbor. In the value of its property New York is the first city in the world. It is the second city in population in the world, and within the lifetime of persons now middle-aged it will be the first city.

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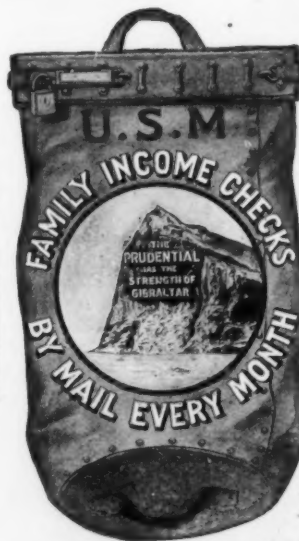
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Beneficiary's Age.....Dept. 67

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You Need This Policy Whether You Are Now Insured or Not

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE HIGHEST PRIVILEGE ON EARTH.

By Governor Charles E. Hughes,
of New York.

I LIKE to see a man enter into political life. Never mind if you are called a politician. The word itself is not dishonorable. Go into it for what you can put into it, not for what you can get out of it. I am a party man. I believe in party politics, in partisan activity. It is wholesome. A man should attach himself to a party, but he should remember that the party exists for the good of the people, not for the individual. The wholesome sentiment is growing each day that our institutions were intended not for the benefit of the few, but for the general good of all; and that, while political activity is necessary and most desirable, the government neither must be controlled by nor run for the benefit of those who indulge in political activity for themselves to the exclusion of the rest of the people. To be an American citizen with honest purpose and high resolve is to have the richest privilege on earth.



HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Governor of New York State.

FINDS WORLD TOO OPTIMISTIC.

By Dr. Boris Sidis.

WE CLAIM to be civilized, but are we? It seems to me that compared to the Hellenic races at their best, we are about in the proportion of advancement that the Hottentots are to us. Look at our factory conditions, our expensive prisons and almshouses, the reckless way in which our railroads are run as far as human life is concerned, the headway which the great white plague has made. Prevention must be our watchword if we would get back to proper standards of living; economically, morally and ethically we should thus be gainers. How careless we are nowadays; careless of ideals. How many people would not much rather see a ball game than to be brought before Epictetus or Socrates, were that possible? Some persons argue that we cannot improve matters; they must go on as they do at present. "Why be sentimental?" they ask. We are confirmed optimists. If prevention cannot be introduced in our generation let us at least provide for our children. Let the child understand

The Doctor's Wife

AGREES WITH HIM ABOUT FOOD.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients."

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find 'Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.'

"This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress."

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients."

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for any one—well or sick."

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10-day trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding and in this way ending the trouble.

"There's a Reason," and trial proves. Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

what he should avoid and why; don't hide the evil from him, but explain it; here is a most desirable course of training in prevention. The child, as a rule, should make more rapid advance in education in his early years; much time seems now to be wasted in this regard; mental labor never results in nervous prostration; it is rather the lack of interest that causes a nervous breakdown. A saving of time in the education of youth is of economic value to him and to the community. We don't use our minds or train our minds properly. Finally, proper education as to evil conditions is of the same preventive force to the mind that anti-toxin is to the body.

THE STATE IS TO BLAME FOR LAWLESSNESS.

By Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus
of Harvard University.

GOVERNMENTAL agencies themselves have often fostered lawlessness. Thus States have underbid other States in offering easy terms of incorporation. Executives have complained of court decisions and have reproached judges for giving decisions contrary to the policies of the executives. Courts have been packed by executive appointments, in order to procure from those same courts, subsequently, decisions in conformity with the wishes or opinions of the executives. Whenever, through any of these causes, failures of justice occur, the courts are brought into contempt and the spirit of lawlessness is fostered. Society at large must bear the chief responsibility for lawlessness. It neglects to provide the protective forces necessary to secure order and peace. It permits lawless persons to carry on with impunity their operations against the public welfare.



DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

DISTORTED NEWS SHOULD NOT BE PRINTED.

By C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich.

THERE are many possibilities in what seems to be a harmless news item. One of the commonest forms of distortion occurs in reports of labor disturbances. This policy of distorting facts is finally developing its own correction. People are beginning to learn that the yellow journals and their yellow reports are not to be depended upon. The average editor realizes something of his responsibility for his own utterances, but I contend that he does not give enough careful attention to the consideration of news items which he places before his readers. An editor has a right and a duty to refuse to print one-sided, prejudiced, distorted news items, and particularly to refuse to poison the minds of his readers by printing the appeals for sympathy sent out by the labor trust. Now, the editor of a newspaper cannot ignore his responsibility to the public. He is an instructor and teacher.



THE BUILDER (to the new foreman)—"Well, Tim, getting on all right? Where are all the hands?"

THE FOREMAN—"Sure, I've sacked 'em all, to show 'em who's foreman now."

The Best Way to buy Sliced Bacon



Prices, You should know

It is a great convenience to buy **Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon** in glass jars—its high quality is representative of all **Swift's Products**

Every one of the twenty-five slices (at least five slices more than you will ordinarily get out of a pound) is perfect, is of uniform thickness, no shreds or torn pieces, and all the rind carefully trimmed off.

The sealed glass jars keep the slices of **Swift's Premium Bacon** in perfect condition with their original delicacy and flavor.

At all dealers

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



HERE'S the syrup for griddle cakes! Pure—wholesome—delicious.

You can eat more Karo than any other sweet. You can eat more cakes—like them better and they will like you better.

Karo Corn Syrup

Eat it on
Griddle Cakes
Hot Biscuit
Waffles

Use it for
Ginger Bread
Cookies
Candy

As a spread for bread, you can give the children all they want. Karo is higher in food value and more easily digested than other syrups.

"Send your name on a post card for Karo Cook Book—fifty pages including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Fudge, Taffy, Caramels, Butter Scotch, and especially "Karo Sweet Divinity" the book tells.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., Dept. K.K., New York



Morton R. Edwin Panatelas \$240 per hundred instead of \$500

By all standards of comparison this is a 10c. cigar. It will satisfy the most cranky smoker of imported brands. It is fully 5 1-2 in. long, strictly hand made, of Havana tobacco—genuine Sumatra wrapper. It smokes freely and evenly—never chars down the side, but keeps burning coolly and fragrantly to the last toothhold.

The reason this cigar is sold at \$2.40 instead of \$5.00 per hundred is because I buy and sell for cash. I ask no credit, neither do I give it. I personally buy my tobacco direct from the grower in Cuba, and pay him at least five weeks before the tobacco reaches the U. S. Custom House. I buy for less and sell for less. I believe in what Elbert Hubbard said in April, 1907, issue of the *Philistine*:

"A Credit Account is the most insidious form of borrowing money. When you don't pay the merchant at once for the goods you buy from him, you are borrowing money from him, and disguised in the price is much more than the legal rate of interest. Better to borrow the actual cash and know how much you have to pay for the accommodation; but it is better still to practice self-denial and go without the thing you want till you have the cash to pay for it."

"All the losses of the merchants who give credit are made good by the people who pay."

"The merchant who gives credit is not in business for his health any more than the pawnbroker is."

Among my 35 different brands I have an "in between" smoke called "Old Fashioned Havana Smokers." I want you to be on smoking terms with them, because they are just the thing you want when you don't want a big cigar. They are Havana filled—4 in. long—blunt at both ends—made the way the Cuban planter rolls tobacco for his own use—without a binder.

I'm so eager to have you try this smoke that I'll send you a sample box of 12 free along with an order for my Panatelas, because you'll buy them again.

Send me \$2.40 for 100 Morton R. Edwin Panatelas. Smoke as many as you like—smoke them all if you want to, and if you then tell me that you didn't receive more than you expected, I'll return your money and we'll remain friends.

If you want to know who I am and whether or not I run my business on the square, if you have any doubts as to my making good if my cigars don't, just inquire from any bank or commercial agency about me. If you don't like the report you get, keep your cash at home.

Illustrated price-list sent on request.



Morton R. Edwin

Dept. L. W., 64-66 and 67-69

West 125th St., New York

Make checks payable to Edwin Cigar Co.

HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72d STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"New York's Most Accessible Hotel"

Six lines of transit, including ELEVATED and SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS, on block. Located between Central Park and Riverside Drive. An absolutely fireproof, modern, high-class family and transient hotel. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. All rooms with private bath. European plan.

\$2 Per Day and Upward

Send for Booklet and Map. Also Grand View Hotel, ADIRONDACKS, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THOMAS PARKES.



The Prohibitionists' Fortieth Anniversary.

(Continued from page 294.)

great parties, they have, however, sent representatives to Congress. In many States they have elected members of the Legislature. They have sent many of their members to municipal assemblies.

In the larger towns of the prohibition States the law has never been enforced effectively, but in the smaller communities and in the rural districts it seems, on the whole, to have accomplished its purpose with a fair degree of thoroughness. On more than one account Messrs. St. John, Levering, Woolley, Swallow, Chafin, Jones and the other surviving leaders of the party have some reasons for jubilation at the fortieth anniversary of their party. From 1869 to 1909—from the beginning of Grant's service as President to the beginning of Taft's—the Prohibition party has been a factor of some consequence in the politics of the country.

Are We To Have a Hair Famine?

IN FRANCE, where the principal hair markets of the world are, it is said that unattached human hirsute adornment has so risen in price that a famine in that commodity is predicted. A kilo of hair, worth ten dollars a few years ago, now fetches about twenty-five dollars. This rise has been caused by the increased size of hats, which necessitates an extra supply of hair so as to offer a proper basis to the new structures. Moreover, the young French peasant girls are becoming more coy in parting with their tresses, and the dealers in hair are unable to cope with the demand made upon them. The crisis is attaining huge proportions, and wearers of false hair would do well to lay in a stock while the price is unprohibitive,

Liqueur Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

Divine Nectareous Juice
Most Fitting Finale to the Festive Feast

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

else they will be forced to pay famine prices.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 304.)

R., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I do not advise you to put any more money in the wireless proposition. I have never believed in the speculation that has attended the disposal of the stocks of various wireless companies and which still seems to be going on in many sections of the country.

B., Newburgh, N. Y.: Manhattan Transit, the curb stock, which has recently shown large transactions at a slight advance, represents a corporation which claims to hold valuable franchises. These are being tested in the courts, and if the franchise rights are conceded the stock will be worth more. A few years ago, by manipulation, it was advanced to \$18 or \$20 a share. I look upon it as one of the cheap speculative securities in which a man can lose but little and may make considerable under proper conditions.

H., Gouverneur, N. Y.: 1. The Haiti bonds would not sell at 95 paying 6 per cent. as they do, if there were every assurance of the stability of the government. They are simply regarded as a fair business man's speculation. 2. Of course you are safer in buying listed bonds. 3. The house to which you refer appears to stand well and to be doing a very large business. It would not be difficult to obtain a mercantile agency report through any of your banks, and that might be helpful in securing the information you desire and which it is very proper you should have.

(Continued on page 308.)



AT THE GOOD OLD COUNTY FAIR.

THE SHIRT-SLEEVE BRIGADE SIGHT-SEEING ON THE MIDWAY AT BOONE COUNTY'S ANNUAL FAIR, AT COLUMBIA, MO.—A. B. MacDonald.



HONORING THE DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, IN THE STATE PARK AT MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN, A MASSIVE BRONZE STATUE WAS UNVEILED OF PERE MARQUETTE, THE JESUIT MISSIONARY, WHO, WITH JOLIET, DISCOVERED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN 1673—BEHIND THE STATUE TOWERS FORT MICHILIMACKINAC, OVER WHICH THE FLAGS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE FLOATED.—L. S. Hightstone.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Don't Read at Random

Read This Course

THE GREEK VIEW OF LIFE, G. L. L. Dickinson, Cambridge \$1.00
SOCIAL LIFE AT ROME, William Warde Fowler, Oxford, 1900, 200
THE HOMERIC STORIES, (Iliad, Odyssey, translated, illustrated) 1.25
THE FRIENDLY STARS, Marjorie Evans Martin, 1907, 1.25
THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE (Monthly—Illustrated, Membership included) Containing "Woman in the Progress of Civilization" (George Wells Cooke); "A Reading Journey through Egypt" (Prof. James Henry Breasted); "Historical Types of Architecture" (Prof. Lewis Frederick Fitch); and much additional material for voluntary reading 2.00

Total \$7.50

All four books and the Magazine to one address \$5.00

"Easy for Anybody, Worth While for Everybody."

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Mount Birds

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals." absolutely free. N. W. SCHMIDT, JR. TAXIDERMIST, 4076 Woodward Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your Idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. Inventor's Pocket Companion free. Send description for free opinion as to patentability. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 57, Metzgerott Building, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the Mail Order Line. Large Profits. Small Capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn Statements. Summer Leaders. PEASE MFG. CO., 1510 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

MONEY growing Eucalyptus in California. Few small tracts left of choicest Eucalyptus land planted to "mahogany" variety. Perfect conditions. Trees cared for and guaranteed. Monthly payment \$3 per acre planted. One acre in few years contains easily \$3,000 hardwood. Literature and bank reference on request. James G. Walker, 1215 Call Bldg., San Francisco.

MAKE MONEY

My booklet "Facts for Shrewd Investors" will please you and help increase your income. Free upon request.

MARK E. DAVIS, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

CHAMPION SLOT MACHINES. Best earning gum and chocolate machines on the market. Our SPECIAL OFFERS give you a good equipment with a small investment. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. A, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS

Agents: \$103.50 per month. THIS DOES IT ALL. Selling these wonderful Sissors, V. C. C. Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 125 pairs in 8 hours, made \$18; you can do it, we show how. CUSTO THE END. Pass Overly. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1814 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

LEGAL

Have you made your will? You can do it yourself. Don't let strangers take all you have; remember the loved ones. Send 25c to-day, stamps or silver, for Will Form and Sample Will properly made out, simple directions. Other legal forms. N. Y. Law Blank Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

YOU can learn at home in spare time to be a commercial artist or draftsman. We quickly fit you for practical work. Our students earn money and hold positions while studying. Personal criticisms by instructors trained in this country and Europe; and special instruction to develop your individual talent. You submit work as it is done. You pay as you go; no large advance payment required. We guarantee proficiency or return tuition. Write for illustrated catalogues and say which you wish to learn: Illustrating, Cartooning, Commercial Designing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, or Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting. If you can attend our Resident School, say so. Estab. 1898.

The Acme School of Drawing, 2647 S St., Kalamazoo, Michigan



SHAMEFUL NEGLECT OF A FAMOUS OLD COLONIAL PATRIARCH. SECTION OF THE POST-ROAD FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON, BUILT BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—THE STREET HERE IS ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING IN ALBANY—THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE RUN FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS PASSED OVER THIS SECTION OF THE ROAD—WESTON IN HIS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP ALSO WAS FORCED TO PLUNGE THROUGH THIS NEGLECTED ROAD PIECE.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

COLONEL REUBEN L. FOX, former secretary of the Republican State committee, New York, noted politician, philanthropist and clubman, at Newburgh, N. Y., by accident, September 7th, aged 60.

Jean Louis Lasalle, noted French operatic barytone, made tour of America in 1894, at Paris, France, September 7th, aged 62.

George W. Wiedenmayer, well-known brewer and steamboat magnate, prominent Democratic politician, at Newark, N. J., September 7th, aged 61.

Rev. and Mrs. George Cornwall, for twenty years Presbyterian missionaries in China, at Foo Choo, China, September 1st, aged 45 and 40 respectively.

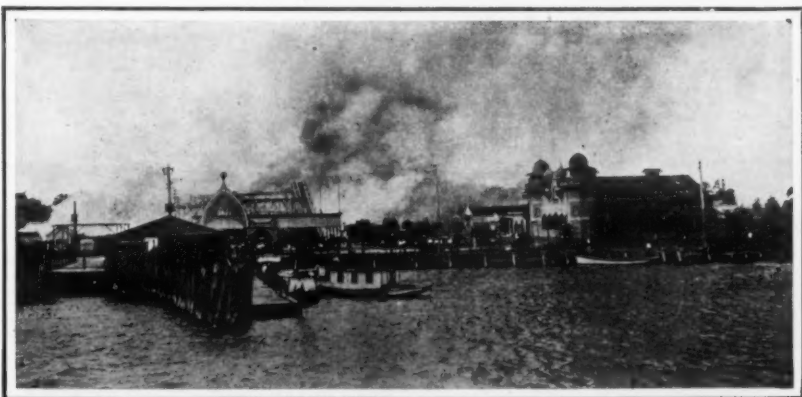
John English Green, well-known New York banker, at New York, September 2d, aged 60.

General James Shackelford, a hero of the Mexican War, Civil War veteran, at Port Huron, Mich., September 7th, aged 82.

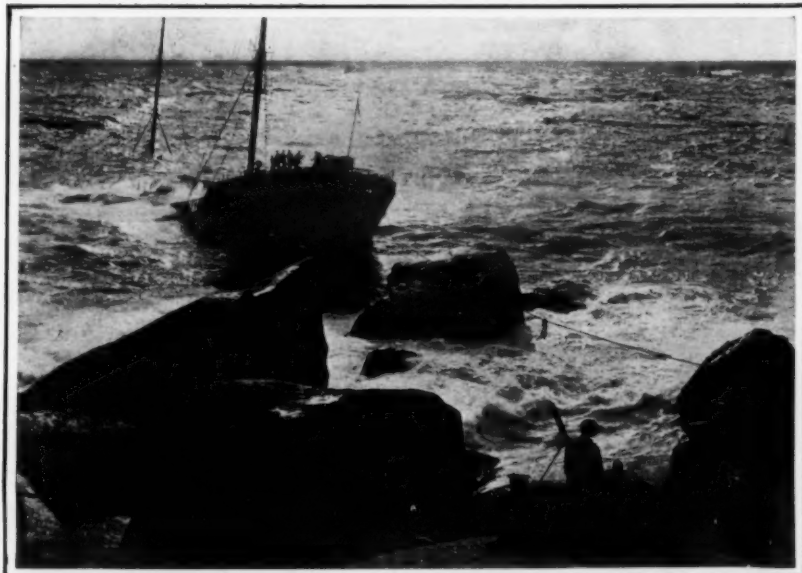
Dr. H. H. H. H., one of the founders of the Republican party, at Boston, Mass., September 7th, aged 84.

Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin (retired), one of the country's best-known figures in military life, Civil War veteran, diplomat and politician, at New York, September 8th, aged 67.

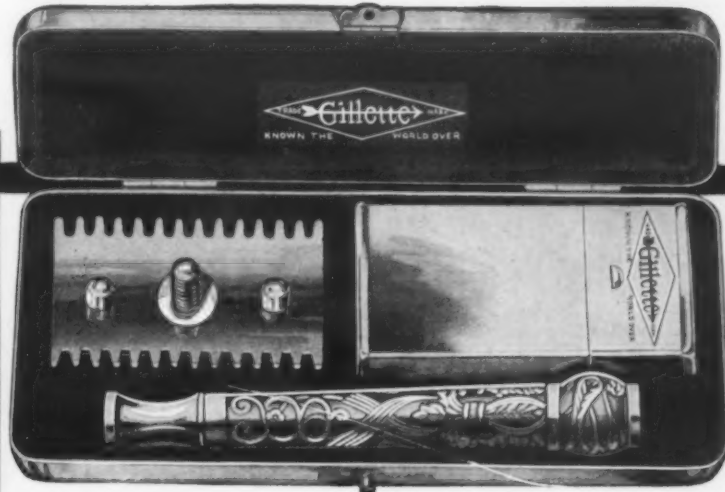
Lieutenant John H. Hogan, prominent police official; was President Taft's bodyguard when in New York, at New York, September 2d, aged 38.



THE LAST OF A FAMOUS PLEASURE PARK. THE FEROCIOUS FIRE WHICH COMPLETELY DEVoured DIXIELAND PARK, A GORGEOUS PLEASURE RESORT IN SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AT A LOSS OF \$60,000.—H. W. Walters.



TERRIBLE SEA TRAGEDY. WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAORI" OFF SLANG BAY, NEAR CAPE TOWN, AFRICA—OF A CREW OF FIFTY-FIVE MEN TWENTY-ONE WERE SAVED—THE "MAORI" STRUCK ON A ROCK IN HEAVY WEATHER AND SANK IN FOUR MINUTES—NINE SURVIVORS OF THIS BOAT STRUGGLED THROUGH THE ROARING SURF TO THE SHORE—GREAT DIFFICULTY WAS EXPERIENCED IN REACHING A PORTION OF THE CREW WHICH CLUNG TO THE WRECK—THESE MEN, HOWEVER, WERE FINALLY SAVED.



Gillette Safety Razor

Do you suppose any man would be without a Gillette Safety Razor if he knew what it would do for him?

Perhaps you imagine that it will not do the work for you that it does for others—your face is tender—your beard tough—or there is some special skill required.

All a man needs is to try a Gillette. Three million men with all sorts of beards shave with a Gillette every morning—it is about the easiest thing they do.

The time to buy a Gillette is now.

It pays for itself in three months and it lasts a lifetime.

The Gillette, illustrated herewith, is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket or slipped in the side of a traveling bag. It comes in gold, silver or gun metal—with handle and blade box to match. The blades are fine.

Prices, \$5.00 to \$7.50. For sale everywhere.

You should know Gillette Shaving Brush—bristles gripped in hard rubber; and Gillette Shaving Stick—a soap worthy of the Gillette Safety Razor.

New York: Times Building, Chicago: Stock Exchange Building, GILLETTE SALES CO., 565 Kimball Building, Boston, 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal, London Office: 17 Holborn Viaduct, Canadian Office: 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal. Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris.



Latest Edition.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes has revived the following, which appeared some time ago in Judge: "Are you familiar with the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table'?" queried the visiting Western school teacher of the Bostonian landlady. "No, ma'am," replied the landlady, as she passed the oatmeal. "There's such a lot of those newfangled breakfast foods now that a body can't keep the run of them."

\$20 to \$35 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY

At home or traveling, all or spare time. Easily learned. GET MONEY—I DID—GOT \$301.27 worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith, of Pa. (Used small outfit.)

George P. Crawford writes:—"Made \$7.00 a day." J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes:—"Can easily make \$5.00 a day plating." Thos. Parker, school teacher, 21 years, writes:—"I made \$9.80 profit one day, \$9.35 another." Others making money—you can do the same.

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE. WRITE TO-DAY

LET US START YOU in the Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating business. \$5.00 to \$15 a day can be made doing plating with Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits. Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. Warranted. No experience required. We do plating ourselves. Have years of experience. Use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10c to do \$1.00 worth of plating. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including all tools, lathes and materials. All sizes complete. Ready for work when received. Guaranteed. WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, formula and trade secrets FREE. THE ROYAL, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process. Quick. Easy. Latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful plate, ready to deliver. Thick plate every time. Guaranteed 5 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily, \$10 to \$30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory, has goods needing plating. Agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. Been in business for years. Capital, \$100,000.00. Know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience, so that failure is next to impossible. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to own and boss a business of your own. WE START YOU. New is the time to make money. CALL OR WRITE TO-DAY. Our new plan. Samples of plating, testimonials and circulars FREE. Don't wait. Send us your address anyway.

GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS, 1265 Gray Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Hair and
Hands
Purified &
Beautiful by

CUTICURA

For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston. Mailed Free. Cuticura Book giving description, treatment and cure of torturing, disgusting humors.

Pears'

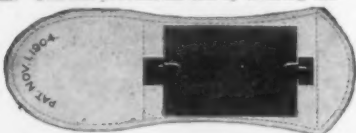
"Just soap," is good enough for some, but most women insist on having Pears'. Ask some girl with a good complexion—why?

Sold by the cake and in boxes.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL
without a cent deposit, prepaid the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1900 model bicycles.
FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.
RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory.
Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait—Write today for our special offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C-273, CHICAGO

Weak Instep causes pains through the feet and legs similar to rheumatism. You can prevent all this by wearing the



C & H Arch Instep Supports
50c a pair, your dealer or by mail. Give size shoe.
C & H ARCH SHANK CO., DEPT. 1, BROOKTON, MASS.

FREE

WRITE AT ONCE
For Genuine Native
Arizona Ruby.

RUBY

Remarkable Offer!
Don't Miss It!
We will send it to you absolutely FREE prepaid, to introduce our genuine Mexican Diamonds. These Diamonds exactly resemble finest genuine blue-white Diamonds, stand acid tests, are cut by experts, brilliancy guaranteed permanent, and yet we sell at 1-10 the cost. Best people wear them.
SPECIAL OFFER—For 50c deposit, as guarantee of good faith, we send on approval, registered, either 1/2 or 1 carat Mexican Diamond at special price. Money back if desired. Illustrated Catalog FREE. Write today and get Ruby FREE.
MEXICAN DIAMOND IMP. CO., Dept. HC-92 Las Cruces, New Mex.



THOUSANDS MAKE \$5000 YEARLY IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS
We will teach you by mail Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance, and appoint you Special Representative of the largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company. Our co-operative department will give you more choice, salable property to handle than any other institution, and you can commence work without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. A Commercial Law Course free to each representative. Write for free 62-page book.
THE CROSS COMPANY, 25 Peasner Block, Chicago

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—



BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN GIRLS IN DANCES OF THE TIME OF SOCRATES. OAK PARK, ILL., SOCIETY WOMEN WHO ARE TO DON GREEK GARR AND PRODUCE "THE LADIES OF ATHENS," A SERIES OF CHARMING DANCES FROM THE DAYS OF PLATO AND SOCRATES. UPPER ROW: NELL KOUNS, ELOISE EDWIN, EDNA NEIL, MRS. C. E. PARKHILL, ESTHER PACKARD HAZEL PUMPHREY. LOWER ROW: MRS. MARSHALL JACKSON, MRS. ALBERT COTSWORTH, JR.—A. P. Risser.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes desirable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

I HAVE repeatedly called the attention of my readers to the importance of life insurance for married men. It is a duty every man owes his wife to see that her welfare is looked after in case of his death. In the past the widow has sometimes been the prey of sharks, who, learning that a widow had received a nice sum from life insurance, immediately proceeded to sell her gold bricks in the shape of worthless mining shares, etc. I want to commend especially—even at the risk of giving a little free advertising—the monthly-income policy of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. This policy provides for a certain income to be paid monthly for a certain number of years or a certain sum to be paid monthly throughout the life of the widow. In this way the man has the satisfaction of knowing that there will be no uncertainties of food and shelter for his widow, as these matters are provided for by the terms of the policy. This form is especially commended to the average workingman, whose wife must, of necessity, be unfamiliar with the ways of financial sharks. This form of policy also provides against the ill advice of friends on financial matters, so far as the investment of the life-insurance money is concerned. It is

safe to say that the monthly-income policy will undoubtedly prove to be so popular that it will be issued—if it has not already been done—by all of the well-established old-line companies.

New England, one of the oldest and best in Vermont. Both are sound, and, if you make a choice of either policy offered, you will not go astray.

S., Saugerties, N. Y.: 1. The Superintendent of Insurance of New York State has ruled that an insurance policy is not actually issued, under the meaning of the law limiting the amount of insurance, until the premium has actually been paid. 2. A straight life would be the cheapest. Premium cost is about the same in all the leading companies.

R. D., Elmira, N. Y.: The prudent thing for you to do, if you are anxious to provide a settled income for your wife, is to take one of the new monthly income policies of the Prudential. By the terms of this policy a generous cash payment is made to the beneficiary, and she also receives a check for a certain amount every month as long as she lives. This policy is very reasonable, and has special value because it does not give the entire payment in a lump sum, after your death, to your wife, who may not be able to invest it to advantage, but it gives her a settled monthly income which cannot be lessened or lost, and which saves her all worry about the future. You can make this income as small as \$10 a month or as much more as you are able to pay. If you will give your age and the age of the beneficiary in whose favor the policy is to be drawn, and write to "Department 67, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J.," a sample of the monthly income policy will be promptly forwarded for examination.

Hermut

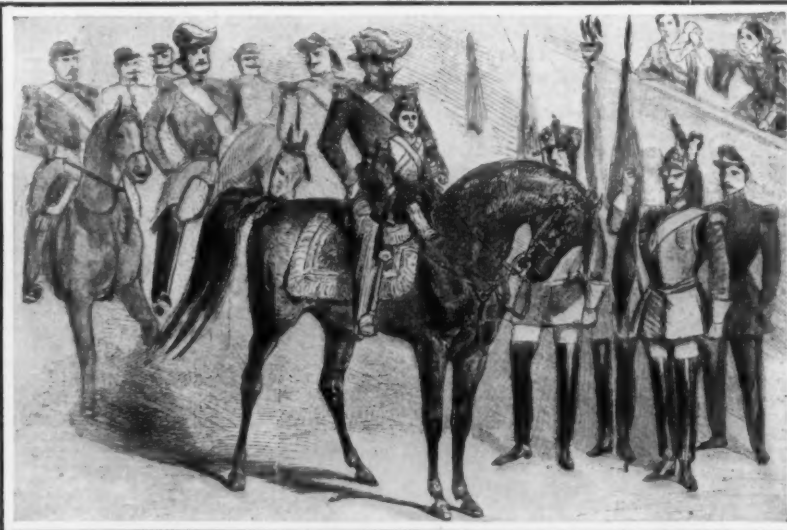
Good Advice.

Esmeralda—"How many times do you make a young man propose to you before you say yes?"

Gwendolen—"If you have to make him propose you'd better say yes the first time."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



A FAMOUS FETE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE YOUNG PRINCE IMPERIAL REVIEWING THE PARADE OF THE WOUNDED WARRIORS OF FRANCE DURING THE WAR FETE IN HONOR OF THE RETURN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY IN SEPTEMBER, 1859.

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of September, 24th, 1859, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight

When you mix a cocktail, you take chances. When you use CLUB COCKTAILS you don't even have to mix. Just pour over cracked ice and you'll have the most delicious and satisfying drink you ever tasted.



They can't help being better than the mixed at random kind.

Martini (gin base) Manhattan (whisky base) are always popular.



G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Hartford New York London

The Magnificent New
Hoffman House
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK
Absolutely Fireproof
The finest type of modern hotel architecture in New York. Beautifully furnished. Comfort and luxurious ease.
Located in the very heart of New York, where all the life and fashion of the metropolis center.
Room \$1.50 and \$2.00
Room and Bath \$2.50 and upward
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5.00
Service and cuisine far famed for their excellence. Delightful music afternoon and evening.
Send for particulars and handsome booklet.
A. A. CADDAGAN
Managing Director

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1900.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the Borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax the requisition should also request bill for such tax.
Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE, PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting in lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever Borough the property is located, as follows:
John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner of Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

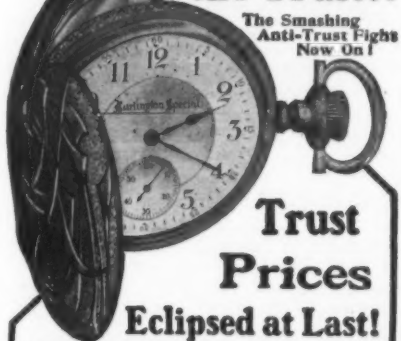
Thomas J. Drennan, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
George H. Creed, corner of Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will draw a check for the amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever Borough the property is located.

NO REBATES ALLOWED.
Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Fighting the Trust!!



The World's Masterpiece of watch manufacture—the Burlington Special—now sold direct to the public at its rock-bottom, no-trust price (and besides without middlemen).

We do not care what it costs—we will uphold independent line; so we make the most sweeping, baffling offer ever made on watches.

This is your opportunity—NOW—while this great no-trust offer lasts—get the best watch made anywhere at one-third the price of other high-grade watches. We even allow terms of \$2.50 a month on our finest watch—easiest payments at rock-bottom price, the identical price the Wholesale Jeweler must pay.

Watch Book on Request Now do not miss this opportunity. At least we want you to know about NO-TRUST and TRUST PRICES. Write to-day. Send a letter or postal; just say, "Gentlemen, please send me your Free Watch Book." Address

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Dept. 4076 • Millard Station, CHICAGO

**10 PENNIES LEAD
10 MEN TO
MAKE \$32,034.81**

See the fortunes made with strange invention. Of this sum Korstad (Farmer) made \$2,212.13 in 2 weeks; Zimmerman (Farmer) \$3,856 in 39 days; Stoneman (Artist) \$2,481.68 in 60 days. No wonder, Cashman says—"A man who can't sell your goods, couldn't sell bread in a famine!" But listen! Hap (Agent) made \$1,085 in 23 days; Juch (Clerk) \$6,800; Oviatt (Minister) \$4,000; Cook (Solicitor) \$4,000; Rogers (Surveyor) \$2,800; Hoard (Doctor) \$2,200; Hart \$2,000. This wonderful opportunity heretofore enjoyed by only a limited number now open to all! Hurrah! Hundreds already getting rich. You can too, why not? Experience don't matter. Allen's Bath Apparatus gives every home a bathroom for \$5. Think of it! It cleans water, cleanses almost automatically, no plumbing. Could anything be more popular? Its irresistible. Reese saw 60 people—sold 55, result \$320. "Sell 5 out of 10 houses!" writes Maroney. LET US START YOU as agent, salesman, manager, cash or credit plan, all or spare time. Caution—This ad. won't appear again. Territory going fast. Risk 1 cent now—a postal—for free THE ALLEN MFG. CO., 1360 Allen Bldg., Toledo, O. "Lucky I answered your ad."—A. P. Lodewick, Me.

What the Theatrical Manager Has To Offer.

(Continued from page 299.)
with four scenes to every act. It contains an exciting race-track scene with wonderfully gowned women—two hundred and fifty men and women in all; a dog dinner in the home of an English duchess, with pampered poodles and rat terriers and spitz all dressed in their best bib and tuckers of satin and lace and gold braid. It has a waterfall moonlight scene in which men struggle for the possession of stolen jewels, and one of whom is seen swimming in the seething waters; a shipwreck in which the immense ship with its passengers sinks almost out of sight below the waters, and, finally, there is a wonderfully staged church wedding with a thrilling climax. There are no dull moments in the play, and, while one may not derive any moral lesson from it, there are no evil influences. Altogether it is worth recommending as one of the most magnificently staged productions of its character seen in New York in many a day.

The Old Fan's Remarks.

(Continued from page 303.)
club; Dick Rudolph, pitcher, from Toronto club. Giants: Ralph Bell, right-hand pitcher, from Springfield club; Louis Drucke, pitcher, from Dallas club. Reds: Kenick, catcher, from Wilkes-Barre club. Bostons: Cliff Curtis, pitcher, from Milwaukee club. Cardinals: Geyer, pitcher, from Columbus club; Bell, infielder, from Springfield club; Johnson, pitcher, from Galveston club; Bescher, infielder, from Greenville club; McGinty, shortstop, from Alliance club. Brooklyn: Dent, pitcher, and Redmond, outfielder, from Winston-Salem club.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 306.)

H. Minneapolis, Minn.: Your inquiry is not clear. L. Ashland, Pa.: I cannot advise you about Tampa Mining of Nevada. No report is available. R. New York: Both are members of the New York Stock Exchange and appear to stand well. M. New York: Your inquiry is not clear. Please make it more definite.

M. New York: I do not advise on mining stocks, but see nothing in Casa Diablo in the nature of an investment. J. Pittsburg, Kan.: The stock to which you refer is not listed, and therefore I am unable to advise you. Mojave: 1. I think well of the Statist, but I cannot say that it always takes an unbiased and unprejudiced view of American affairs. 2. Yes, I believe so.

F. New York: The plan of reorganization for Western Maryland has been sent to all the shareholders, and I advise that they consent to it, as I see no other alternative.

S. Emporium, Pa.: 1. I do not report on mining propositions unless they are listed. The Cobalt mines have still to demonstrate their permanence. 2. I think well of Pennsylvania. It is widely held for investment.

L. Toledo, Ohio: The S. P. convertibles are an attractive purchase. Unless the market shows decided strength before the close of the year, I do not look for a much further rise in S. P. If money market stringency should become acute liquidation and lower prices would follow.

H. Saranac Lake, N. Y.: If R. T. had not realized funds from the liberal sale of its bonds I doubt if it would have been paying dividends. Its earnings scarcely justify them. Powerful financial interests may put the stock up, but I do not regard it favorably for investment.

M. Somerville, N. J.: The slump in the mining market naturally followed the decline in copper and will continue until the price of that metal advances. I do not advise regarding anything but stocks listed on the exchange because of the difficulty in getting reports of unlisted and especially of mining-stock companies.

A. S. Elizabeth, N. J.: I think well of Kansas City So. pref. and Ontario and Western, both dividend payers, and I believe that C. C. C. and St. L. around 70 offers a good opportunity for the patient holder, for this stock should be on the dividend list within a year. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market.

Harry O'K. Boston, Mass.: I have always declined to point out the road to speculation as specifically as you request. For the liberal sale of its bonds I think there is much in the two very cheap stocks to which you refer, nor do I advise trading on a 15 per cent. margin in a market such as we may have if tight money causes general liquidation this fall. Note my weekly suggestions.

Thorn, N. Y.: 1. Butterick is a fair speculation, but is not yet in the investment class. 2. American Beet Sugar com. is well considered among the low-priced industrial common stocks. I do not believe that we are to have a return to higher prices and a bull movement until the condition of the money market is more clearly disclosed.

Reader, Hoboken: 1. Corn Products com. is well regarded, but is not in sight of dividends because the accumulative dividends on the pref. are not all paid. I still believe that Ice is as cheap as any of the industrial stocks. 2. The boom in the iron business will no doubt help Republic Steel common. Malt and American Hide com. are highly speculative but may reward the patient holder.

Bonus, Dayton, Ohio: A 6 per cent. bond with a 50 per cent. stock bonus is offered by Swartwout & Appenzeller, members New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine St., New York. The bond is secured by Long Island real estate purchased under the direction of the Dean Alvord Co. Swartwout & Appenzeller will send you an interesting circular containing details if you will write them for it.

6 Per Cent. Troy, N. Y.: The guaranteed 6 per cent. bonds offered by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are guaranteed by a company which has been paying dividends for the past sixty years and which has surplus earnings amounting to ten times the amount of the interest charges on the bonds. This looks like a very attractive offer. If you will write to White & Co. and mention Jasper, you will receive full details. On account of the liberal interest these bonds pay I understand that they are being rapidly absorbed.

Secret, Bangor, Me.: If you want to keep your banking operations to yourself you can make your deposits by mail just as easily as if you deposited them at home. The best and safest savings institutions do not pay more than 4 per cent. If you will write to the Citizens Savings and Trust Co., Cleveland, O. and ask for their "Booklet L. W." it will explain to you the advantages of banking by mail. This is one of the strongest trust companies in Ohio.

Good Things For Leslie's Readers.

READERS of LESLIE'S WEEKLY constitute the cream of the American people. They want the best and are entitled to it, and it is the effort of the publishers to open their pages only to the most reliable advertisers. In these days the advertiser finds that reputation is everything, and seeks, therefore, to give the money's worth to every customer. The reader who fails to look over the advertisements in LESLIE'S WEEKLY every week misses many opportunities. For instance, in this issue, among other attractive offers, these are to be found:

A 16-days' steamship cruise to the West Indies for \$90. A grand cruise to South America, 81 days, for \$350; a superb trip to the Orient, 80 days, for \$325. Think of your winter vacation now and write to the Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, New York, for their catalogue of winter trips and mention that you read LESLIE'S.

Every smoker who enjoys the famous Panatelas, hand-made, of Havana tobacco, with genuine Sumatra wrapper, will want to know where to get them at first hand and at the lowest price, and with an offer of a sample box of 12 old-fashioned "Havana Smokers" free with his order. Send \$2.40 for 100 Panatelas. If you don't like them, send back what are left and get your money back. Such an offer shows the confidence of the advertiser in his goods. Illustrated price list sent free on request. Write to Morton B. Edwin, Dept. L. W., 64 West 125th St., New York City.

All about women, courtship, marriage ceremonies, strange customs, curious ideas in different parts of the world, striking illustrations. Send 25 cents for Part 1 to Cassell & Co., 43 East 19th St., New York, the well-known publishers, and mention LESLIE'S. For a delicate smoke, use the Clean Sweep French Briar Pipe with nicotine absorbent, \$1, straight or bent with rubber bit. Address Freeman Pipe Co., 56 Lake St., Petoskey, Mich. If you do not like this pipe, you can return it and get your money back. A fair offer.

An interesting booklet, "The Genial Philosopher," will be sent free to any reader who will write for it to the Val. Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. If you suffer from eczema, rashes, itchings and chafings learn how to find relief. Write for the Free

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Spring, Neuenahr, Germany,
and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

R. T. Augusta, Ga.: It would be impossible for me to give you such a list, but if you will write to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, William and Pine Streets, New York, and ask for their "Circular 53," you will get a list of about 80 railroad and industrial stocks listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, and the firm will be glad to answer any questions about them that you may ask if you will mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

T. Washington, D.C.: You can always speculate safely in Wall Street if you will follow this simple rule: Buy when every one else is selling and when panicky conditions prevail, and sell when everybody else is buying and things are on the boom. Note my weekly suggestions. If you will write to J. Frank Howell, banker and broker, 34 New Street, New York City, for his readable little illustrated booklet, explaining the method of trading and giving suggestions to those who want to learn the ways of Wall Street, a copy will be sent without charge to you or any other reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, if you will mention Jasper.

"Irrigation Bonds," Providence, R. I.: I have no doubt that the 6 per cent. municipal irrigation bonds are well secured, but like all bonds, there is a choice. It would be well in buying to buy from a banking firm dealing largely in investment securities. Some of these bonds are sold in smaller denominations than \$1,000 and are therefore purchasable by investors with a limited surplus. Farson, Son & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad Street, New York, who have had 30 years' experience in handling investment securities and who recommend municipal irrigation bonds as safe and conservative, will give you the details of their offers if you will write and ask them to send you their "Circular No. 3212."

"Good Profits," Haverhill, Mass.: You are right in what you say as to the greater profits to be derived from the ownership of stocks rather than bonds. The income of a bond is fixed, while a stock is entitled to as large a dividend as it can earn. The man who buys a real estate mortgage does not share in the increased value of the property. The plan you speak of has been tried very successfully in some of our largest cities. It gives an investor a chance not only to get 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. on his money, but also to get his portion of the increasing value of the property. Each investor buys his part of the property or "unit" as it is called. It is easy to see that by such a plan a man with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars can become directly interested in a profitable real estate proposition in a great city and be assured of 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. on his money and of a share in the increased value of the property, which is sometimes very rapid and is always well assured in our growing cities. Particulars of this plan are well worth studying. They can be obtained by any reader who will write and mention Jasper to the Trustee Securities Co., 1 Wall Street, New York.

(Continued on page 311.)

Overheard at the Play.

"This play in its intensity," said the go-out-between-the-acts young man, "fairly takes my breath away."
"I only wish it would!" gloomily remarked the lady in the next seat.

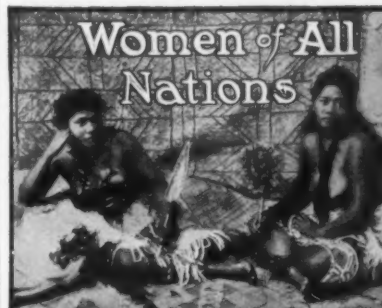
When a girl is afraid to go on a dark piazza with a man it's a sign she will.

ESTABLISHED 1810

OLD OVERHOLT RYE

is a whiskey of quality, pleasing to the most epicurean taste, mildly stimulating and immensely beneficial. It is bottled in bond, and therefore unquestionably pure.

A. OVERHOLT & CO.
Distillers
PITTSBURG, PA.



Women of All Nations

INTRODUCTORY OFFER!
Only 25 Cents

a part. In 24 parts issued fortnightly—total only \$6 for this sumptuously illustrated, exquisitely printed and fascinating work. Large quarto, magnificent plates in color, super quality paper, handsome cover design in color—splendid bookmaking at the lowest wholesale prices. Send 25 cents to-day for part one.

THIS new and beautiful work presents an enthralling pictorial story of womankind, every paragraph of intense human interest. Every type of woman is described and lavishly illustrated from the savage Samoan maiden to the society queen of New York.

Women of All Nations

Contributors: Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. W. W. Skeat, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, Dr. Theodore Koch Grunberg, Berlin Museum of Volkerkunde; Miss A. Werner, Mr. W. Crook, B. A., and others.

SUBJECTS TREATED:

The origin of Woman, with the scientific theories of her evolution from the sexless age.
Curious Forms of Courtship, strange engagement ceremonies, kissing customs, marriage rites, etc.
Conventionalities of Modesty the world over, showing many curious ideas of feminine modesty.
Interesting Clothing Peculiarities in making the wearer beautiful in the eyes of the opposite sex.
Folk Lore and Legends of Womankind, with stories of strange rituals, beliefs concerning Widows, Spinners, Magic, Witchcraft, etc.
Psychological Characteristics of Women, showing their genius, peculiarities and personalities compared with those of men.

A Rare Collection of Pictures
Hundreds of striking and beautifully executed pictures—original photographs taken by experts in every land. Also a series of magnificent plates in color, from paintings.

Send 25c. To-day
Gentlemen—Enclosed find 25 cts., for which send us part one. Women of all Nations, you agreeing to furnish me the remaining 23 parts, at the rate of 25 cts. each, fortnightly as issued. If part first is not satisfactory, I am under no obligation to take the remaining parts. If this part is not satisfactory, you are under no obligation to take the remainder.
Cassell publications have been Standard for Sixty Years.

CASSELL & CO.
43 E. 19th St.,
New York
Established 1848

Pass the Word Along

IT WON'T cost you a penny to reach out a helping hand to a great army of honest, hard-working and deserving men and women.

Just your moral support will insure work, a living, and comforts which are now either partly or wholly denied them.

How so?

Come on, let's have a look.

You've often been importuned and many have been commanded by advertisement or otherwise to "refuse to buy anything unless it bears the union label."

Looks harmless on its face, doesn't it? It really is a "demand" that you boycott the products made by over 80 per cent of our American workmen and women who decline to pay fees to, and obey the dictates of the union leaders.

It demands that you ask the merchant for articles with the "union label," thus to impress him with its importance.

It seeks to tell you what to buy and what to refuse. The demands are sometimes most insolent, with a "holier than thou" impudence.

It demands that you take away the living of this 80 per cent of American workmen and women.

Is that clear?

Why should a small body of workmen ask you to help starve the larger body? There must be some reason for the "union label" scheme.

Run over in your mind and remember how they carry on their work.

During a discussion about working or striking in the coal regions, about 25,000 men preferred to work, they had wives and babies to feed. The union men said openly in their convention that if the employers didn't discharge these men they (the union men) would kill them.

So they dynamited about a dozen homes, maimed and crippled women and children and brutally assaulted scores of these independent workers.

The big boys of the union men were taught to pound the school children of the independent men. How would you like to have your little girl shortly grown from the toddling baby who used to sit on your lap and love "Daddy" pounded by some big bullies on her way home from the school where she had gone to try and please Daddy by learning to read?

The little bruised face and body would first need tender care while you ponder the inscription writ deep in your heart, by that Master and Guide to all human compassion, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." Then perhaps you would drop to your knees and pray Almighty God for strength in your right arm to strike one manly and powerful blow for baby's sake, even if you went to death for it.

Helpless children were brought home, with faces black or bleeding from the blows and kicks of these fiends, teaching independent Americans that they must stop work when told and pay fees to the leaders of "labor." Thousands of men, women and children have been treated thus.

From somewhere, Oh, Father of us all, we try to believe that You look with pitying eyes upon these brutal blows, cuts and scars on the many human bodies made in your likeness and image.

They are beautifully and wonderfully made, each the dwelling place of a Divine Soul.

Is it Your wish that they be crushed by iron shod heels, cut by knives or torn asunder by bullets and dynamite?

May we venture to think that a long suffering patience is extended in the hope that the men and women of America may someday wake to a realization of the awful cruelties perpetrated by this spirit of oppression and that they will some time learn the lesson that the "sacred gift of human freedom and liberty" was given by God and must be defended even to death itself.

Our forefathers were used by the In-

finite God to establish our freedom in 1776, and our fathers gave freely of their blood and treasure to establish the freedom of the black. Now again it seems we are called upon to protect our brothers and ourselves from that old time spirit of tyranny which comes up from time to time to force people to obey tyrannous rules and bend the knee of the slave.

In Wellston, Ohio, thirty Americans sought employment in a factory. They were seeking to earn food for their families. They were bombarded by rocks and pounded with clubs in the hands of union men.

One of the injured, John Brannihan, was taken to the city hospital with a broken jaw, crushed skull and other cuts and bruises. He was the father of two children, and was thought to be dying. Perhaps he did. I don't know, but I sometimes wonder what the children said to Mother when "Papy" didn't come home, and how they and the little woman got any food, and how they could place their wrongs before their own American fellows.

Mayhap sometime some kind person will equip a home where the orphans and widows of the victims of the Labor Trust may be cared for and fed.

It would take a big home. It has been said there were 31 Americans, many of them fathers, killed in one strike, (the teamsters in Chicago) and over 5000 maimed, many for life. That's only one "lesson" of these bullies. There are literally thousands of cases wherein your fellow American has been assaulted, maimed or killed by these men. The same work is going on day by day. Suppose you make a practice of picking out each day from the papers, accounts of brutality to American workmen who prefer to work free from the impudence and tyranny of self constituted leaders (?) than to be always subject to their beck and call, pay them fees and be told by them when and where to work, and for whom. You will discover the same general conditions underlying all these daily attacks.

In every case the workman prefers to be free. He has that right. He then tries to go to work. He and his family sorely need the money for food or he wouldn't run the risk of his life. Many such a man has wiped the tears away and quieted the fears of a loving wife, left with a kiss on her lips, set his manly jaw and walked into a shower of stones and bullets to win food for the loved mother and babies.

A good many have been brought home on stretchers with blood oozing from nose and ears, some cold, while some gradually recover, and carry for life the grim marks of the "union label."

They are your fellows, my friends, and yet you supinely read the accounts and say "too bad."

Have you grown so calloused that you care nothing for the sufferings of these men who need food and these helpless ones who rely on the life and strength of husband and father?

Let us hope that soon you may be moved by a just God to rise in your might and by voice and pen, by vote and right arm you will do a man's part in protecting yourselves and your brothers from this onslaught on American citizens. This cruel warfare is carried on not always to raise wages, but to establish union control, kick out the independent men and establish the "label."

Unfortunately the "Labor movement" which started many years ago honestly enough, has fallen under control of a lot of tyrannical, vicious "men of violent tendencies."

There are too many to attempt to name. You can recall them. They include men who have planned the murders of miners, teamsters, pressmen and carpenters, shoemakers and independent workmen of all kinds. Many of them have escaped hanging by an outraged public only because juries became terror stricken and dared not convict them.

Some have been punished slightly and

some, including the principal officers of this nefarious crew, are now under sentence to imprisonment but have appealed their cases.

Right here some apologist rises to protest against "speaking thus of laboring men." Bless your dear heart, it isn't the honest and real workman who does these things, it is the excitable ones and the toughs and tugs who don't work except with their mouths, but have secured control of too many unions. I don't even attempt to specify the criminal acts these persons have assisted or winked at in their plan for destroying free workmen and forcing men to stay in "the union" and hence under their control. The newspapers for the past 7 years contain almost daily accounts of the criminal, lawless and tyrannical acts against American citizens and haven't told half the tale. Right here it becomes necessary to say for the ten thousandth time that there are scores of honest law-abiding union men who deplore and are in no way responsible for the long infamous record of the "Labor Trust" under its present management, but they don't seem to stop it.

The men who manage, who pull the strings and guide the policy have made the record and it stands, as made by them.

Examine, if you please, the record of a string of members of the American Federation of Labor and you will view a list of crimes against Americans, stupendous beyond belief. They defy the laws, sneer at the courts, incite mobs and are avowed enemies of the peaceable citizens of all classes.

This band wields an iron bar over their subjects and drives them to idleness whenever they want to call a strike or exact extra pocket money for themselves.

Men don't want to be thrown out of work and lose their livelihood, but what can they do when the slugging and murdering committee stands always ready to "do them" if they try to work.

The poor women and helpless children suffer and no one dares present their case to the public. They must suffer in silence for they have no way to right their wrongs, while the notoriety-seeking leaders carry out their work.

These men cannot thus force oppression on the weak and innocent or use them to bring newspaper notice to themselves and money to their pockets unless they can "hold them in line."

Therefore, with the craft of the fox and venom of the serpent, they devise the "union label" and tell the public to buy only articles carrying that label. Smooth scheme, isn't it?

They extract a fee from every union man, and in order to get these monthly fees, they must hold the workers in "the union" and force manufacturers to kick out all independent men.

Can anyone devise a more complete and tyrannical trust?

If allowed full sway, no independent man could keep working in a free factory, for the goods wouldn't sell no matter how perfectly they be made. Then, when the factory has been forced to close and the employees get hungry enough from lack of wages the workers must supplicate the union leaders to be "allowed" to pay their fines (for not becoming members before) and pay their monthly fees to the purse-fat managers of the Labor Trust. Thereupon (under orders) before the factory be allowed to start they must force the owners of the business to put on the "union label" or strike, picket the works, and turn themselves into slug-gers and criminals towards the independent workers who might still refuse to bend the knee and bow the head.

In the meantime babies and mothers go hungry and shoeless, but who cares? The scheming leaders are trained to talk of the "uplifting of labor" and shed tears when they speak of the "brotherhood of man," meaning the brotherhood of the "Skinny Maddens," "Sheas,"

"Gompers," et al, always excluding the medium or high-grade independent workers.

Perhaps you have noticed lately that the makers of the finest hats, shoes and other articles have stopped putting on the union label. Naturally the Labor Trust managers have ordered their dupes to strike, lie idle, scrap, fight, slug and destroy property to force the makers to again put on "the label." But for some reason the buying public has been aroused to the insults and oppression behind it and in thousands of cases have refused to buy any article carrying, what some one named the "tag of servitude and oppression."

The bound and gagged union slave is fined from \$5.00 to \$25.00 if he buys any article not bearing the "union label." Nevertheless, he, time and again, risks the penalty and buys "free" goods simply in order to help the fellow workman who is brave enough to work where he pleases without asking permission on bended knees from the bulldozing leaders who seek by every known method of oppression and hate to govern him.

If these poor wageworkers will thus brave fine and slugging to help out other men who seek to live a free life under our laws and constitution cannot you, reader, help a little?

Will you reach out a hand to help an independent workman earn food for his wife and babies? Or will you from apathy and carelessness allow him to be thrown out of work and the helpless suffer until they prostrate themselves before this stupendous and tyrannical aggregation of leeches upon honest American labor?

The successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, says:

"Union labor hatred for labor burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description. But the other day, a woman representing a certain union visited many families in Plymouth church asking them to boycott a certain institution. * * * Alas this union woman's hatred for non-union women burned in her like the fires of hell."

She was pitilessly, relentlessly and tirelessly pursuing the non-union women and men to destroy the market for goods, to ruin their factory and to starve them out.

In the French revolution only 2 per cent of the French people believed in violence. The 98 per cent disclaimed violence and yet the 98 per cent allowed the 2 per cent to fill the streets of Paris with festering corpses, to clog the Seine with dead bodies, to shut up every factory in Paris, until the laboring classes starved by the score.

The small per cent element in the Labor Trust which hates and seeks to destroy the large per cent of independent Americans sends out letters declaring "free" industries unfair and tries to boycott their products. If they could bind everyone it would bring suffering upon hundreds of thousands, immeasurable ruin upon the country, and land it absolutely under control of the men now attempting to dictate the daily acts of our people and extract from each a monthly fee.

There are babies, children, women and honest, hard-working and skillful fathers who rely upon the protection of their fellows, when they seek to sell their labor where they choose, when they choose, and for a sum they believe it to be worth.

Every citizen having the rights, privileges and protection of a citizen has also the responsibility of a citizen.

The Labor Trust leaders may suavely "request" (or order those they can) to buy only "union label" articles, and you can of course obey if you are under orders.

Depend upon it, the creatures of the Labor Trust will, upon reading this, visit stores and threaten dire results unless all the things bear "the label."

They go so far as to have their women

pretend to buy things, order yards of silk or cloth torn off and various articles wrapped up and then discover "no label," and refuse them. That's been done hundreds of times and is but one of the petty acts of hatred and tyranny.

Let no one who reads this article understand that he or she is asked to boycott any product whether it bears a "union label" or not. One has a constitutional right to examine the article and see whether its makers are Labor Trust contributors and slaves or are free and independent Americans.

I have tried to tell you something about those who are oppressed, vilified, hated, and when opportunity offers are attacked because they prefer to retain their own independent American manhood. These men are in the vast majority and include the most skillful artisans in the known world. They have wives and babes dependent on them.

These men are frequently oppressed and have no way to make their wrongs known. They are worthy of defense. That's the reason for the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars to send this message to the American people. Remember, I didn't say my "excuse" for sending it. The cause needs no "excuse."

C. W. POST,
Battle Creek, Mich.

N. B.
Some "parlor socialist" who knows nothing of the Russian Czarism of the great Labor Trust will ask right here: "Don't you believe in the right of certain workmen to 'organize.'" Oh yes, brother, when real workmen manage wisely and peacefully, but I would challenge the right of even a church organization when its affairs had been seized by a motley crew of heartless, vicious men who stopped industries, incited mobs to attack citizens and destroy property in order to establish their control of communities and affairs, and subject everyone to their orders and exact the fees. When you see work of this kind being done call on or write the prosecuting officers of your district and demand procedure under the Sherman anti-trust law, and prosecution for conspiracy and restraint of trade. We have the law but the politicians and many of our officers even while drawing pay from the people are afraid to enforce it in protection of our citizens and now the big Labor Trust is moving heaven and earth to repeal the law so their nefarious work may be more safely carried on.

But You. Why don't you strike out and demand defense for your fellows? Put your prosecuting officers to the test and insist that they do their sworn duty, and protest to your congressmen and legislators against the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Its repeal is being pushed by the Labor Trust and some big capital trusts in order to give each more power to oppress. Do your duty and protest. In this great American Republic everyone must be jealous of the right of individual liberty and always and ever resent the attempts made to gain power for personal aggrandizement.

Only the poor fool allows his liberty to be wrested from him.

Someone asks "how about your own workmen?"

I didn't intend to speak of my own affairs, but so long as the question is almost sure to be asked I don't mind telling you.

The Postum workers are about a thousand strong, men and women, and don't belong to labor unions. The Labor Trust has, time without numbers, sent "organizers" with money to give "smokers," etc., and had their "orators" declaim the "brotherhood of man" business, and cry salty tears describing the fearful conditions of the "slaves of capital" and all that. But the "confidence game" never worked, for the decent and high grade Postum workers receive 10 per cent over the regular wage scale. They are the highest paid, richest and best grade of working people in the state of Michigan and I believe in the United States. They mostly own their own homes, and good ones. Their wages come 52 weeks in a year and are never stopped on the order of some paid agent of the Labor Trust. They have savings accounts in the banks, houses of their own and steady work at high wages.

They like their daily occupation in the works (come and ask them) and are

not slaves, and yet the Labor Trust leaders have done their best to ruin the sale of their products and force them into idleness and poverty.

It would cost the workmen of Battle Creek (our people and about 3000 others) from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a month in fees to send out to the leaders of the Labor Trust, if they would allow themselves to become "organized" and join the Trust.

Not for them, they keep the money, school the children and live "free." That's some comfort for white people.

Once in a while one of the little books "The Road to Wellville," we put in the pkgs. of Postum, Grape-Nuts and Post Toasties, is sent back to us with a sticker pasted across it saying "Returned because it don't bear the union label."

Then we join hands and sing a hymn of praise for the discovering by some one that our souls are not seared with the guilt of being conspirators to help bind the chains of slavery upon fellow Americans by placing added power in the hands of the largest, most oppressive and harmful trust the world has ever seen.

When you seek to buy something look for the "union label" and speak your

sentiments. That's an opportunity to reach out a helping hand to the countless men and women in all kinds of industry who brave bricks, stones and bullets, to maintain their American manhood and freedom by making the finest goods in America and which do not bear the seal of industrial slavery, the "Union Label."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 309.)

S. Long View, Texas: All of the low-priced copper stocks were severely affected when the price of copper broke in two. With a revival of industrial factors at home and abroad an increasing demand for copper may be anticipated. Until this is brought about the low-priced copper stocks will not be in great demand, and for many no market can be found.

F. S. Chicago, Ill.: 1. Farm mortgages offer an excellent investment. If you will write to Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan., which firm for 34 years has dealt in first mortgage loans of \$200 and upward, and ask for their Loan List No. 716 you can easily make a choice. 2. Of course it would be much safer to take a well-seasoned 8 per cent. mortgage than a speculative one, even if it promises 8 per cent. Safety should be the first consideration.

Brown, Mass.: While there is a possibility that your friend, by putting his savings into one of the industrial common stocks like Int. Paper, Corn Products, American Can, Linseed or Ice, might make a profit within two years sufficient to accomplish his purpose, yet there is such a speculative element entering into the calculation that unless he is able to lose a good part of his surplus it would be wiser to keep the money in the savings bank or put it in a bond.

(Continued on page 312.)



If you have never before tried

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Best Natural
Laxative Water
FOR
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Try it now
And judge for yourself

SOMETHING NEW, DIFFERENT, UNEXPECTED, WONDERFUL.

Readers listen sharp! Don't miss. Investigate. Here's the best thing ever happened. Hundreds of years coming—here at last—so startling you may not believe it at first—yet absolutely true.

INGENIOUS OHIOAN INVENTS

A NEW DEVICE THAT CLEANS FAMILY WASHING IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES WHILE YOU REST

No Rubbing. No Chemicals. No Motor. No Wash Machine.

Astonishing but true. Proven facts. No experiment. Circulars give full details. Thousands praise it. NO SUCH DEVICE SOLD IN STORES. Unlike anything you've seen or heard of.

\$10 to \$20 a Day for Agents

FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS

A Splendid Opportunity for Our Readers to Make Money; Both Men and Women. Write To-day.

How often have many of our lady readers prayed for the death of wash-day troubles, for cleaning clothes without rubbing, ruining health, looks, etc.—for the man to cut wash-day in two.

He lives—a genius of Cincinnati has invented a new device that is proving a blessing to women folks. Made wash day, wash hour, wash-day troubles all over—changed—there's a new way of cleaning clothes—astonishing, but true. A family washing can now be done in 30 to 50 minutes, while you rest, with less work than getting a meal. No backache, headache, heartache—much less time—no rubbing, squeezing, pounding—no injury to clothes—no draggery—that's past. Goodbye washboards, washing machines, etc. Throw them away. The easy way of cleaning clothes is here to bless our dear women.

The invention that killed wash-day troubles is named Easy Way. Name tells the whole story—easy on clothes, easily used, kept clean, handled; easy on women, makes wash day easy.

See How Simple, Different, Easy.

Put Easy Way on any stove, add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the Easy Way does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically, except to move knob occasionally. Entirely unlike old methods. Scarcely anything to do but wait between batches. The Easy Way develops energy by mechanical manipulation associated with hot water, super-heated steam, soap suds and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all contained in a closed metal compartment.

It is a caution how the Easy Way goes after dirt—gently, but thoroughly. Surprises all who see. Sounds strange; may be hard to believe—but listen, the writer saw it demonstrated—it's all true. No experiment—going on daily. Thousands are in use and customers are delighted. It not only cleans without rubbing white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes—but also woollens, flannels, blankets and colored clothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money, because there is no rubbing, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad-smelling wood, but all metal—strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Always ready. Child can use it. It will, therefore, be seen that the Easy Way does in one operation the combined work of wash boiler, washboard and washing machine, and in 30 to 50 minutes cleans a washing which before took entire day.

THOUSANDS A WEEK.

While at the factory in Cincinnati, the writer found that this invention has caused remarkable excitement all over the U. S. Factory already rushed with thousands of orders. Evidently the company's agents are making big money as they offer good inducements to active agents, and will also send a free sample to those who mean business. As will be noticed from the engraving, this Easy Way Washer is different from any other device for cleaning clothes. Construction very simple—easily and safely operated by anyone, and built on the latest scientific principles.

THOUSANDS PRAISE IT.

The writer was shown hundreds of letters from actual users of this grand invention proving it a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction. The following extracts may interest our readers:

J. W. Meyers, of Ga., orders 12 more and says: "Greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash-day. I am ready to have my old washer accompany all others to the dump." J. McGee, Tenn., writes: "One young lady cleaned day's washing by old methods, in one hour with Easy Way, another in 45 minutes." A. P. Poppleton, N. Y.: "Greatest invention on earth. Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and finest laces." Walter Glenn, Ohio: "Far superior to any other method." Cleans clothes perfectly without rubbing. H. E. Conley, N. C., writes: "Ship 25 Easy Ways. Been out one day—Have 12 orders. Beats all other washers." Mrs. Celestia Thompson, Ill.: "Easy Way exceeds all expectations. Best device I ever saw, have used washing machines 39 years." I. Beck, Ga., writes: "Enclose order. Easy Way as represented. Worked 4 days, have 15 orders." J. H. Barrett of Ark., after ordering 38 "Easy Ways" says: "I don't understand why it does the work, but it does—You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." L. D. Hendricks of Ill.: "Beats anything I ever heard of." F. E. Post of Pa.: "Received Easy Way—Done a two weeks' washing in 45 minutes—clothes cleaned without any rubbing. You don't recommend them high enough." E. N. Elliott, N. C.: "My wife highly pleased. Says it's a godsend blessing to woman-kind." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes: "Received Easy Way to-day. Done big washing with it in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." H. C. Smith, Va.: "Easy Way perfectly satisfactory. Does all claimed. Friends delighted; would hardly believe their eyes."

This invention must indeed be wonderful, yes, a godsend, that requires less than an hour to clean a wash which before took an entire day. Cleans without rubbing, squeezing—without lime, acids, or other chemicals. The writer personally saw an Easy Way in operation, and after using one in his own home is delighted with

it and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that the Easy Way made by the Cincinnati firm seems to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee every one to be satisfactory or money refunded.

HOW TO GET ONE.

It is not sold in stores. Write to the Harrison Mfg. Co., 1085 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio the only manufacturers of this grand invention. Send no money—simply your name and address, and they will send you circulars giving full description, and testimonials from thousands of users. The price of the Easy Way, complete, ready for use, with full direction, so anyone can operate it, is only \$6.00. If you prefer to order at once, do so—you won't be disappointed, as the makers fully guarantee every Easy Way, and will refund your money if not perfectly satisfactory to you. They are reliable, backed by a capital of \$100,000, have been in business for years and do just as they agree. Don't fail to send for circulars, anyway.



FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS

The firm wants agents, salesmen, managers, men and women—all or part time—at home or travelling, taking orders and appointing agents. Offers splendid inducements, \$30.00 to \$50.00 a week. Easy Way new. Nothing else like it. World unsupplied; 5 million to be sold. Where operated people stop, get excited, watch it: 12 sec, 10 buy. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more and says: "Everybody wants one; best business I ever had." F. S. Wishart, N. C., sold 8 in 4 hours—(profit \$24.00). R. O. Cowan, N. Y., sold 13 in 6 hours—(profit \$59.00). W. C.

Wilson sold 7 in half a day—(profit \$21.00). W. R. Stephenson, Tex., ordered 244 in 60 days. Only 2 sales a day makes \$36.00 weekly profit. One Agent in Russia just ordered 1000.

Why should any of our readers be hard up or poor with such a chance at hand. Better write to-day for free sample Easy Way 1909 Offer, agents, plan, etc., and show the world what you can do.

Address: Harrison Mfg. Co., 1085 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

OF THE FASTENERS

MEN SWEAR BY, NOT AT.

To be sure you are getting the genuine

WASHBURNE PAT. IMP. FASTENERS

(THE FASTENER WITH A BULL DOG GRIP)



look carefully for name *Washburne stamped on every fastener*. It is your protection against a *poor infringement*, the perpetrators of which are being prosecuted. The genuine Washburne Fasteners are "*Little But Never Let Go*." There is *COMFORT FOR MEN* in their use.

They are the greatest little utilities ever invented for men's dress, and are applied to

- Key Chain and Ring, . . . 25c
- Scarf Holder, . . . 10c
- Bachelor Button, . . . 10c
- Cuff Holders, . . . 20c
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One of the first ladies to ride in the Fulton steamship—The *Clermont's* first woman passenger.



The old-fashioned gentleman—One of Fulton's admiring passengers.



The captain—An impersonation of Fulton's first officer.



Robert Fulton—When he guided his queer "grist mill" up stream.

QUAINT COSTUMES AND STYLES OF FULTON'S TIME REPRODUCED FOR THE HUDSON-FULTON PAGEANTS.



THE END OF A LONG AND COSTLY STRIKE.

Workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKee's Rocks, Pa., voting to return to their shops after a bitter fight which lasted fifty-three days, and resulted, on August 22d, in the tragic riots, in which three State troopers and one deputy sheriff were killed, a score more persons seriously injured and fatally wounded. The 5,000 employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company will be restored to their places as rapidly as openings can be found. The strike originated in the usual labor disputes over time and wages.—*Paul H. Reilly.*

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THROUGH THE FJORDS OF
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Optional Side Trips to all Points of Interest
Leaving New York, January 22, 1910—81 days duration.
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80 DAYS, \$325 UPWARDS
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Is the Finest BEER Ever Brewed

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet.
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Correspondence Invited direct
VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Write the Val. Blatz Brewing Co., mentioning this paper, for their interesting booklet entitled "A Genial Philosopher."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 311.)

B., Pittsfield, Mass.: The death of Harriman undoubtedly complicates the future of Wabash, Mo. P. and other Gould securities. They may sell lower because the market is still entitled to a recession, but eventually will recover their losses.

C., Manahawkin, N. J.: 1. I only know that the firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange apparently in good standing. A mercantile agency report will probably give you particulars. 2. I think well of Inter. Paper pref. as a business man's investment and of the common as a speculation, also of Ontario and Western if bought on recessions. I would not be in haste to get into the market.

W. H. P., Washington, B., Leechburg, Pa.: R., New York; B., Pittsfield, Mass.; S., Harrison, N. J.; H., Cooperstown, N. Y.; M., Newark, N. J., and T., St. Louis, Mo.: The slump in American Ice, in the judgment of those who know a good deal about the stock, was brought about by parties who are seeking control. The suit against the company is not a serious matter. The earnings, as semi-officially reported, have been good. If strong parties secure control of this company and give it proper management, it can be put on a dividend-paying basis much more easily than several other industrial corporations whose shares are selling higher. For this reason I would not sell at a loss.

X. Y. Z., Rochester, N. Y.: Yes, I believe there are many industrial propositions which having proven their merits during the panic will pay a good profit with a return of prosperity. Most of these have little to do with Wall Street. I recently heard of an automobile company whose common stock was given as a bonus to those who financed it, and yet the common is worth \$250 to-day. Common stock of American Chicle or Gum Trust was given as a bonus and is now paying 18% and sells at 225. For this reason I think well of the 7% stock with a 50% bonus of common offered by the U. S. Light and Heating Company which manufactures electric apparatus generating lights for railroad cars from their axles. Such eminent railroad men as Edwin Hawley, Theodore F. Shonts, Newman Erb, and others are prominent in the management and the system has already been installed on the Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central and fifty other leading railways. With the pref. stock at 90 and 50% bonus of common stock there are great speculative possibilities in the enterprise. Walston H. Brown and Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, will give any of my readers particulars.

NEW YORK, September 16th, 1909.

JASPER.



GALLANT, BUT TOO SHORT.

THE CARTILAGE COMPANY, of Rochester, N. Y., is the owner of a method whereby anyone can add from two to three inches to his stature. It is called the "Cartilage System" because it is based upon a scientific and physiological method of expanding the cartilage.

THE CARTILAGE SYSTEM not only increases the height, but its use means better health, more nerve force, increased bodily development and longer life. Its use necessitates no drugs, no internal treating, no operation, no hard work, no big expense. Your height can be increased, no matter what your age or sex may be, and this can be done at home without the knowledge of others. This new and original method of increasing one's height has received the enthusiastic endorsement of physicians and instructors in physical culture. If you would like to add to your stature, so as to be able to see in a crowd, walk without embarrassment with those who are tall, and enjoy the other advantages of proper height, you should write at once for a copy of our free booklet, "How To Grow Tall." It tells you how to accomplish these results quickly, surely and permanently. Write to-day.

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384 M, Unity Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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